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CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

**AUXILIARY SERVICES OF JUVENILE
COURTS**

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AUXILIARY SERVICES OF JUVENILE COURTS.

HISTORY OF THE QUESTION.

The Child Welfare Committee, at its fourth session (1928), took note of the report drawn up by the International Prison Commission on juvenile courts, and expressed the hope that the enquiry would be extended to include the question of the auxiliary services of those courts, particularly in regard to the social action which can be undertaken to reform delinquent children and improve their home environment. The Committee adopted the following resolution:

“ The Child Welfare Committee has examined the report of the enquiry about juvenile courts made by the International Prison Commission, and it desires to express its appreciation of the preliminary work done by the Commission and of the valuable report which it has drawn up.

“ The Committee decided to appoint three Rapporteurs to submit proposals, after consulting the International Prison Commission regarding the form in which an enquiry into the different auxiliary services of juvenile courts could be pursued. ”

The three Rapporteurs chosen were Dr. Gertrud BÄUMER, Miss LATHROP and M. ROLLET.

This resolution was approved by the Council at its fiftieth session, on June 4th, 1928.

At its fifth session (1929), the Committee received a draft questionnaire from its Rapporteurs, examined it and decided that, after revision by the Rapporteurs, it should be sent, in the first place, to Governments only. At the 1930 session, however, after examining the information thus obtained, it would decide whether the particulars received from official sources should be supplemented by sending to private organisations a suitable questionnaire drafted jointly with the International Prison Commission.

The Committee approved the following resolution:

“ The Committee approves the questionnaire concerning the auxiliary services of juvenile courts, and desires that it should be sent out to all Governments, including those which are not Members of the League of Nations. ”

Another resolution submitted by the Rapporteurs and worded as follows was adopted by the Committee:

“ The Child Welfare Committee decides to keep on its agenda the study of the question of Juvenile Courts and proposes at a future meeting to undertake, in agreement with the International Prison Commission, a study of the institutions which enforce the decisions of the Juvenile Courts. ”

These resolutions were approved by the Council at its fifty-fifth session, on June 12th, 1929.

In pursuance of this decision, the Secretary-General, on August 1st, 1929, sent the following questionnaire to all the States Members and non-Members of the League of Nations.

QUESTIONNAIRE

ADDRESSED TO VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS PRELIMINARY TO A PROPOSED STUDY
OF THE DIFFERENT AUXILIARY SERVICES OF JUVENILE COURTS.

Question I.

Are there in your country one or more auxiliary services in connection with the juvenile courts ?

A. What are the services which act at present ?

B. Are these auxiliary services created by a law ? If so, please forward a copy of the law.

C. Have these services been accepted by the courts on the basis of a liberal interpretation of laws already in existence ?

Question II.

What are the duties of these auxiliary services ? Are they laid down in a standing order ? If so, what is the standing order ?

A. Are the auxiliary services called upon before the court takes its decision in order to establish the nature of the facts on which that decision is based ?

B. At the time when the court takes its decision ?

C. After the court has taken its decision ?

A. Before the Decision :

What are the duties of an auxiliary service in carrying out a preliminary enquiry as to the facts and in investigating the deeper causes of the act committed (study of the

family and of the child's surroundings, study of the character and of the physical and mental state of the child) for the purpose of furnishing the judge with any information that may assist him in taking the best steps in the interest of the child's education ?

Can the educational authorities be required to give information regarding the child's career and progress at school ?

What action is taken by an auxiliary to assist the judge in taking temporary measures for the child during the course of the enquiry ?

B. At the Time when the Court takes its Decision :

What part do the auxiliary services take in the assistance and defence of minors in the furnishing of information, and in helping to carry out the decisions of the judge ?

C. After the Court has taken its Decision :

What part do the auxiliary services take in carrying out the orders of the juvenile court (probation, the visiting of children in public and private institutions and establishments, etc.) ?

Do the auxiliary services intervene and apply to the court to modify its first decision, and if so, how ?

Question III.

What is the organisation of these auxiliary services ?

Are they part of a general system covering the whole country ?

Are these services public or private ?

Are their members public officials ? Are they officials employed by private institutions or are they volunteers ?

Are they paid or not ?

What is their training ?

To what authority are they responsible ?

How are the expenses of these auxiliary services met ?

Question IV.

What part do women play in the auxiliary services attached to the juvenile courts ?

Question V.

What are the duties of doctors in connection with these courts ?

What steps are taken in regard to abnormal children ?

Question VI.

What are the results obtained by the auxiliary services in the work of the juvenile courts ?

Question VII.

What changes would you suggest in the methods by which the auxiliary services assist the courts in your country ?

Supplementary Question.

Name one or more juvenile courts in your country in which the assistance of the auxiliary services is considered of particular value to children.

The Child Welfare Committee adopted at its sixth session the following resolution, which was approved by the Council on May 13th, 1930:

“ The Child Welfare Committee, after having examined the interesting report submitted by the Secretariat concerning the enquiry on auxiliary services of juvenile courts and also the reports received from States subsequent to this enquiry, decides:

“ 1.

“ 2. *To keep on its agenda the present enquiry on auxiliary services, as the Secretariat is to submit a report on the question at the next session.*

“ 3.

In execution of this decision, a reminder, accompanied by a fresh copy of the questionnaire, was sent on June 17th, 1930 to all the States which had not yet supplied information on the question of the auxiliary services of juvenile courts.

REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS.

LIST OF COUNTRIES FROM WHICH REPLIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Up to to-day's date, fifty-four replies have been received by the Secretariat. They come from the Governments of the following countries:

ALBANIA	GREECE	PERSIA
AUSTRALIA	GUATEMALA	PERU
BELGIUM	HAITI	POLAND
BULGARIA	HUNGARY	PORTUGAL
CANADA	ICELAND	ROUMANIA
CHILE	INDIA	SIAM
COLOMBIA	IRAQ	SOUTHERN RHODESIA
COSTA RICA	ITALY	SPAIN
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	LATVIA	SUDAN (Condominium)
DANZIG (Free City of)	LIECHTENSTEIN	SURINAM (Netherlands Indies)
DENMARK	LUXEMBURG	SWEDEN
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MEXICO	SWITZERLAND
ECUADOR	MONACO	TURKEY
EGYPT	NETHERLANDS	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ESTONIA	NEWFOUNDLAND	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FINLAND	(British Colony)	VENEZUELA
FRANCE	NEW ZEALAND	YUGOSLAVIA
GERMANY	NORWAY	
GREAT BRITAIN:	PANAMA	
ENGLAND AND WALES		

EXISTENCE OF AUXILIARY SERVICES.

Of the fifty-four replies received, twenty-three contain information relating to the whole or part of the questionnaire. These countries are: Australia, Belgium, ~~British~~ India, Canada (for the provinces of Manitoba, Nova-Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan), Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, the Free City of Danzig, France, Germany, Great Britain (England and Wales), Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia.

Thirty-one of the replies state that there are no auxiliary services in the countries or provinces in question: Albania, Bulgaria, Canada (for the provinces of British Columbia and New Brunswick), Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Iraq, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, Newfoundland (British Colony), Norway, Panama, Persia, Roumania, Siam, Southern Rhodesia, Sudan (Condominium), Surinam (Netherlands Indies), Sweden, Turkey and Venezuela. All these countries, except Canada (for British Columbia), Egypt, Latvia Newfoundland and Roumania (for Transylvania), have no auxiliary services because they have no juvenile courts. Some of them have sent an account of the manner in which they treat juvenile delinquency. As this information is not covered by the questionnaire, it has not been included in the present document.

Canada (for the province of British Columbia), Egypt, Latvia and Newfoundland state that they have no auxiliary services for juvenile courts, but give no reason for the absence of such services.

The Roumanian Government replies that " there are, in Transylvania, special juvenile courts provided for by law, but they do not constitute auxiliary services in the strict sense of the term ".

The United States of America state that it cannot give any practical reply to the questions contained in the questionnaire, with a view to an enquiry into the auxiliary services of juvenile courts, as these are organised on a *local* basis and have a large number of different types of service.

The province of Alberta in Canada has a special system. The services described as auxiliary in the questionnaire operate first on their own initiative, and if, in the course of their duties, they feel that they need the assistance of a court to give effect to any of their wishes in handling cases, they go to the courts for the enforcement of these wishes.

Owing to the different point of view adopted, the particulars supplied by the province of Alberta have not been incorporated in the report, but are given in Appendix I.

GENERAL STATEMENT

For the purpose of this report, the auxiliary services are taken to be all those which assist the juvenile courts to take a decision or to modify its first decision in the interests of the minor. Those institutions which carry out the decisions of juvenile courts do not come within the scope of the present enquiry.

The object of special jurisdiction being not merely to educate or re-educate the minor, but also to prevent delinquency, the preliminary enquiry before a decision is taken, control of the treatment prescribed, and of the progress made are of capital importance, and new services and duties were called into being in order to meet these requirements.

It is extremely rare for juvenile courts to function without auxiliary services. It is the case, for instance, in British Columbia (Canada), which, since 1918, has possessed juvenile courts but has not organised auxiliary services. In Spain, on the other hand, the Law of November 28th, 1918, relating to juvenile courts amended by a decree-law of the Military Directorship of July 15th, 1925, provides for the establishment of a special court dealing with questions affecting minors "in all provincial capitals and principal towns which possess special institutions for the protection of abandoned or delinquent children". The creation of juvenile courts is thus made conditional upon the existence of certain kinds of auxiliary services.

The organisation of the auxiliary services differs from country to country. They may be either official or private.

Public Services. — The official services may be divided into two main categories, as follows:

(a) Those *which are set up to assist the juvenile courts* and whose duties are confined to such assistance.

Of these services, particular mention may be made of probation officers and remand homes. A brief account of the aims and work of these services will be given after this introduction.

(b) The official services *having general functions or dealing with various aspects of child welfare work, including certain forms of co-operation with the juvenile courts.*

The most representative services belonging to this category are the police, and the departments (or committees, councils, charitable organisations, directors, general supervisors, etc.) for child welfare, such as exist, for instance, in Germany, in the States of Australia, in certain provinces of Canada, in Italy and in some Swiss cantons.

These official services may co-operate closely with private bodies, and, if the latter are recognised by the competent authority, their duties are usually determined by law—for instance, children's aid societies in some of the Canadian provinces, India (the province of Bombay), etc.

Private Services. — Juvenile courts may also have recourse to private institutions and private persons, who may be divided into two categories, according to the nature of their co-operation:

(a) Those *who may be called upon* in virtue of the special services which they are in a position to render or in virtue of a liberal interpretation of the law—for instance, Scouts, Girl Guides, the “Big Brothers” and “Big Sisters” Associations, and private institutions to whose care children may be entrusted while their cases are pending, etc.

(b) Those which *enjoy a special degree of legal recognition or on whom the law imposes special obligations*. Of the latter, mention may, in the case of certain countries, be made of doctors, nurses and schoolmasters, homes legally recognised as suitable for use as remand homes, certain charitable organisations or federations, etc.

PROBATION OFFICERS.

The duty of probation officers as defined by the International Penitentiary Congress at Washington in 1910 (see Acts of the Penitentiary Congress) is to assist magistrates in dealing with youthful delinquents by investigating the cases in advance and supervising and assisting youthful delinquents placed on probation.

Most of the countries which have juvenile courts have attached probation officers to those courts. Moreover, it is clear from the documents supplied by certain countries which do not mention probation officers in the list of auxiliary services that organisations with a large number of functions (such as children's aid societies, child welfare societies, young people's organisations, welfare groups, etc.) comprise either a service of probation officers or services of enquiry and supervision which in practice correspond to the duties of probation officers—as in India (province of Bombay), several of the States of Australia, Canada (province of Quebec), the Free City of Danzig, Czechoslovakia, etc.

Status of Probation Officers. — The status of probation officers is not identical in all countries.

They may consist of the following:

(1) *Public officials only*—as, for instance, Great Britain. When they are public officials, they are usually paid. Nevertheless, Tasmania states that the probation officers of the juvenile courts are officials but receive no remuneration;

(2) *Paid officials to whom are attached unpaid volunteers, or members of child welfare organisations* who may or may not be paid by their organisations—as, for instance, in Spain, Portugal, India (Bengal) and Australia (Victoria);

(3) *Persons who are not officials*, but who nevertheless co-operate generally in the work of the juvenile court—as in Belgium, France and Poland. In Poland, probation officers are only paid under a special decree; in Belgium, they are only paid when attached to the larger jurisdictions in view of the specially arduous duties which they have to perform; while, in France, those who so request are entitled to a travelling allowance.

The method of appointing these officers varies. They may be appointed by the children's judge—as, for instance, in Belgium and Poland, although in Belgium the appointment of paid probation officers must be approved by the Minister of Justice; by the court which they assist—as, for instance, in Spain; by a Minister—*e.g.*, the Minister of Justice in the Union of South Africa; by the Government or the Governor—as, for example, in India in the Province of Bengal and in Tasmania. In Great Britain (England and Wales) probation officers are appointed by the justices or the Probation Committee, except in London, where they are appointed by the Home Secretary.

Some of the countries do not mention any authority to whom the probation officers are generally responsible. According to information received, this authority is in some cases the magistrate or court which has appointed them, sometimes an administrative department—for instance, the Department of Prisons in the Union of South Africa—or a judicial authority. In the State of Victoria, Australia, the Chief Probation Officer is directly responsible to the Attorney-General, and the others are responsible to the Attorney-General through the Chief Probation Officer. In France, probation officers are responsible to the Director of the *Association amicale des rapporteurs et délégués*.

REMAND HOMES.

In most of the countries which have special courts for minors, steps have been taken to avoid bringing juvenile delinquents into contact with adult criminals. Moreover, it is desirable, from the point of view of re-education, on the value of which children's judges and courts are generally agreed, that steps should be taken to avoid sending minors to prison.

In certain countries, therefore, the law provides that they shall be detained during proceedings in houses of refuge, homes or remand homes for children only. These institutions may be public or private. Nevertheless, in certain countries, the law, while laying down the general principle that minors shall not be detained in prisons when under remand, allows of this being done in certain cases or in certain circumstances.

In other countries, where there is no legislation on this subject, the competent authorities utilise homes or houses of refuge for the accommodation of minors on remand if such institutions are available.

Sometimes, while proceedings are pending, minors are handed over to the care of institutions set up for the purpose of carrying out the sentences pronounced by the juvenile courts.

As no question relating to remand homes for minors is included in the questionnaire, only some of the countries have furnished information—Germany, Australia (Victoria), Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Great Britain, Peru, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Yugoslavia, etc. Other countries which supplied no data might, however, have been able to furnish interesting information.

PLAN FOLLOWED IN PRESENTING THE INFORMATION RECEIVED.

The data collected follow the order of the points of the questionnaire. The replies to the various sub-questions in each point of the questionnaire are grouped under a general heading corresponding to the main question.

The replies to Question I are published in tabular form. Wherever the auxiliary services have been created by a law or a regulation issued by the executive, this has been mentioned. Similarly, when specific powers in connection with the juvenile courts have been given by a law or regulation to official services or institutions with wider powers, and when institutions and private persons are accorded a special degree of recognition by the law or have assumed particular obligations under the law, this is also mentioned. As the references given are as accurate as possible, it did not seem necessary to append to the present document the text of the laws and regulations, which are filed with the League Secretariat.

The replies to Question II, which are grouped under the heading “Duties of the auxiliary services”, are published *in extenso* in view of the diversity of the duties and of the way in which they were performed by those services in the various countries.

The data relating to the “Organisation of the auxiliary services” (Question III) has been partly resumed and partly published country by country.

The replies to Questions IV, V, VI and VII have been summarised as far as possible. A few countries have replied to Questions VI and VII.

A list of the courts which derive most benefit from the assistance of the auxiliary services is appended to the present document.

Replies to Question I.

AUXILIARY SERVICES OF JUVENILE COURTS.

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
GERMANY . . .	The medical service was set up under Art. 31 of the Law of February 16th, 1923, on juvenile courts.	The child welfare offices created under the Reich Law on child welfare of July 9th, 1922, the co-operation of which with the juvenile courts is regulated by the following provisions of the Law on Juvenile Courts dated February 16th, 1923 . Art. 8, § 1, 12, § 5; 20, § 1; 22-23, § 2, 27; 28, § 3; 29, 31, §§1 and 3, 32, §§ 1, 2 and 3, 34, 42	Private associations co-operate with the auxiliary services under the auspices of the child welfare offices, of which they are ordinary members. The duties of the auxiliary services attached to the juvenile courts may, however, be entrusted entirely to private associations.	
AUSTRALIA: New South Wales		The police service includes eight women special constables. The Child Welfare Department administers the Child Welfare Act, 1923.	The various private auxiliary services are mostly of a religious nature and are organised by the various denominations	
Victoria . . .	Probation officers under Art. 8 to 10 of the Children's Court Act of 1915	The Child Welfare Department, the duties of which as an auxiliary service are regulated by the Children's Welfare Act of 1915, Art. 9, 20, 25 <i>et seq.</i> The homes created under the Children's Welfare Act of 1915, Art. 4, utilised as places of preventive internment under the Children's Courts Act, Art. 19, § 4.	Medical officers, psychologists and psychiatrists.	

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
<p>AUSTRALIA (cont'd): Queensland .</p>		<p>The State Children's Department created by the State Children's Acts of 1911 to 1928, Art. 6, for the administration of this law.</p> <p>The police.</p> <p>The work of these two services in connection with the children's courts is regulated by the State Children's Acts (1911 to 1928) and the Children's Courts Act of 1907.</p>		
<p>South Australia</p>		<p>The Children's Welfare Department, empowered under the Maintenance Act of 1926.</p> <p>Psychologists attached to the Education Department.</p> <p>The police (see Maintenance Act, 1926, Art. 101).</p>		
<p>Western Australia</p>		<p>The Child Welfare Department, constituted under Art. 5 of the Child Welfare Act of 1907-1927, its duties being defined by the said Act.</p> <p>The police (see Art. 29 of the same Act).</p>		
<p>Tasmania . .</p>	<p>Probation officers appointed under the Children's Charter of 1918, Art. 30 et 31.</p>	<p>The State Children's Department, to which the children's courts may entrust certain children under the Children's Charter.</p> <p>The police (see Children's Charter).</p>		

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
<p>BELGIUM . . .</p>	<p>Probation officers appointed under the Child Welfare Law of May 15th, 1912 (Art. 25 and 26).</p> <p>Observation. — Under the Law of May 15th, 1912, the magistrate is bound to keep in touch with all institutions connected with child welfare, the latter thus becoming auxiliary services of the juvenile courts.</p>	<p>Public establishments in which children can be detained provisionally or placed under observation before the magistrate's final decision.</p>	<p>Private establishments and homes governed by welfare committees in which children may be detained provisionally or placed under observation before the magistrate's decision.</p>	
<p>CANADA: Manitoba . .</p>	<p>Peace officers created under Art. 17 (4) of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929, being Chapter 46 of the 1929 Statutes of Canada; and by Arts. 15 and 18 of the Child Welfare Act of 1924, being Chapter 30 of the Consolidated Amendments, 1924.</p> <p>Juvenile court probation officers created under Art. 20 (4) of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929, and by Art. 10 of the School Attendance Act, being Chapter 164 of the said Consolidated Amendments, 1924.</p> <p>Juvenile court committees instituted under Arts. 27 and 28 of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929.</p> <p>Detention homes. Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929, Art. 13 (1).</p>	<p>Chief of Municipal Police.</p> <p>Chief of Provincial Police.</p> <p>Chief of the Royal Mounted Canadian Constabulary.</p> <p>The Director of Child Welfare, Arts. 5 and 31 of the Child Welfare Act (Manitoba), 1924.</p>	<p>The following are private, semi-private or philanthropic associations: Big Sisters' Association of Greater Winnipeg; Y.M.C.A.; Cathol. Women's Hostel; Salvation Army; Rotary Club; Kiwanis Club; Fresh Air Camps; United Churches City Mission; Children's Aid Association, Winnipeg; Jewish Orphanage and Children's Aid of Western Canada; St. Adelard Society; Church of England Church Army; Church of England City Mission; Boy Scouts; Girl Guides; The Children's Home of Winnipeg.</p>	<p>Any physician, nurse, teacher or psychiatrist (Child Welfare Act, Arts. 87 and 93).</p>
<p>Nova Scotia</p>	<p>Probation officers appointed under the Children's Protection Act of 1917, being Chap. 166 of the revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1913, Chap. 1, Art. 6.</p> <p>Committees of the Children's aid societies instituted under Arts. 27 and 28 of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929, and Art. 13 of the Children's Protection Act, 1917.</p>	<p>The superintendent of neglected and delinquent children, appointed under Part I, Art. 8, of the Children's Protection Act of 1917 (see also the Act of 1926 to amend Chap. 166 of the revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, Arts. 1 and 2.</p> <p>The police (see Art. 22, Children's Protection Act, 1917).</p>		<p>Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty.</p> <p>Children's Protection Act, 1917, Chap. 1, Art. 17.</p>

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
BELGIUM . . .	<p>Probation officers appointed under the Child Welfare Law of May 15th, 1912 (Art. 25 and 26)</p> <p><i>Observation.</i> — Under the Law of May 15th, 1912, the magistrate is bound to keep in touch with all institutions connected with child welfare, the latter thus becoming auxiliary services of the juvenile courts.</p>	<p>Public establishments in which children can be detained provisionally or placed under observation before the magistrate's final decision</p>	<p>Private establishments and homes governed by welfare committees in which children may be detained provisionally or placed under observation before the magistrate's decision</p>	
CANADA: Manitoba . . .	<p>Peace officers created under Art 17 (4) of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929, being Chapter 46 of the 1929 Statutes of Canada; and by Arts 15 and 18 of the Child Welfare Act of 1924, being Chapter 30 of the Consolidated Amendments, 1924.</p> <p>Juvenile court probation officers created under Art 20 (4) of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929, and by Art. 10 of the School Attendance Act, being Chapter 164 of the said Consolidated Amendments, 1924.</p> <p>Juvenile court committees instituted under Arts. 27 and 28 of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929</p> <p>Detention homes. Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929, Art 13 (1)</p>	<p>Chief of Municipal Police.</p> <p>Chief of Provincial Police.</p> <p>Chief of the Royal Mounted Canadian Constabulary.</p> <p>The Director of Child Welfare, Arts 5 and 31 of the Child Welfare Act (Manitoba), 1924.</p>	<p>The following are private, semi-private or philanthropic associations: Big Sisters' Association of Greater Winnipeg; Y M C A, Cathol Women's Hostel; Salvation Army; Rotary Club; Kiwanis Club; Fresh Air Camps; United Churches City Mission; Children's Aid Association, Winnipeg; Jewish Orphanage and Children's Aid of Western Canada; St Adelard Society; Church of England Church Army; Church of England City Mission; Boy Scouts; Girl Guides, The Children's Home of Winnipeg.</p>	<p>Any physician, nurse, teacher or psychiatrist (Child Welfare Act, Arts. 87 and 93).</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>Probation officers appointed under the Children's Protection Act of 1917, being Chap. 166 of the revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1913, Chap. 1, Art 6.</p> <p>Committees of the Children's aid societies instituted under Arts. 27 and 28 of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929, and Art 13 of the Children's Protection Act, 1917.</p>	<p>The superintendent of neglected and delinquent children, appointed under Part I, Art 8, of the Children's Protection Act of 1917 (see also the Act of 1926 to amend Chap. 166 of the revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1923, Arts. 1 and 2.</p> <p>The police (see Art. 22, Children's Protection Act, 1917).</p>		<p>Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty.</p> <p>Children's Protection Act, 1917, Chap. 1, Art. 17.</p>

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
CANADA (contd.): Ontario . . .		There are several auxiliary services. The Children's Aid Branch, one of the most useful services, is a provincial Government organisation established under the Children's Protection Act, 1927, Arts. 3 and 4 of Chap. 78 of the Statutes of the Province of Ontario. This branch includes local children's aid societies and various philanthropic organisations in the different countries and towns.	Big Brothers' and Big Sisters' Associations.	
Prince Edward Island	Children's Committees (see Children's Protection Act, being Chap. 15, Art. 6, of the Statutes of 1910).	The superintendent of neglected and dependent children, appointed under Arts. 3 and 4 of the Children's Protection Act, being Chap. 15 of the 1910 Statutes.		Children's aid societies (see Children's Protection Act, 1910).
Quebec . . .	The Catholic Committee and the Protestant Committee, created under Art. 27 of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929.			
Saskatchewan	The Committees of the Children's Courts. Probation officers. These services were instituted under Art. 27 to 31 of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929.			
CHILE	Services for observation from a social, medico-anthropological, psychological and pedagogic point of view, established under Law 4447 of October 18th, 1928, concerning the protection of minors (Art. 5 to 9) (see also the Administrative Rules, December 24th, 1928).			

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
COLOMBIA ¹ (At present there are Children's courts only at Bogota, Medellin, Bucaramanga and Manizelos.)	Law No. 15, of February 3rd, 1923, empowers departmental councils to set up and maintain what are termed "Minors' Homes" and "Reformatory Schools" ("Casas de Menores" and "Escuelas de Trabajo"), for the welfare of boys. Several departments have created these institutions, which are utilised mainly for the enforcing of sentences pronounced by the children's magistrate, though minors may be placed in these homes while their case is pending. Moreover, it would seem that at Manizelos, Department of Caldas, the Minors' Home serve to a certain extent as observation home.		Various private institutions for boys and girls, their purposes being educative, reformatory, or preventive. These institutions would appear to be available for remanded cases in the four departments which possess juvenile courts.	
DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)		The six young persons' offices (Jugendämter) created under the Young People's Welfare Law of July 8th, 1927 (<i>Danziger Gesetzblatt</i> , 1927, p. 269). and under the Law of November 25th, 1927, on juvenile courts (<i>Danziger Gesetzblatt</i> , 1927, p. 562).	The young persons' welfare services attached to the courts (Gerichtliche Jugendwohlfahrtspflege); The Danzig Young Persons' Protection Union (Danziger Jugendfürsorgeverband); The Youth Department of the Free City Association for the Home Mission (Freistadtverein für Innern Mission); The Charity Association (Caritasverband) for the Free City of Danzig; The National Workers' Relief Committee (Landesausschuss für Arbeiterwohlfahrt).	

¹ The information received from Colombia will be published at a later date, in a report consecrated to the institutions which enforce the decisions of the juvenile courts.

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
SPAIN	The service for enquiries regarding the family and the child's environment; service for the observation of minors; probation and preventive supervision services. All these services are instituted under the Decree-Law and Regulation of February 3rd, 1929.			
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ¹	<p>The Government of the United States of America states that the questions submitted in the questionnaire cannot be answered in a practical manner in the United States, where the juvenile courts are organised on a local basis and with a great many types of services.</p> <p>Although, however, there are considerable local differences in the organisation of the various juvenile courts and their auxiliary services, it may be said that the official services are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Probation; (2) Psychiatrical and medical clinics; (3) Detention homes; (4) Institutions for delinquent children; (5) School attendance inspection; (6) Police services. <p>All these services are created by laws or authorised by provisions of the local council, special legislation for the organisation of these services being in most cases unnecessary.</p>		Welfare organisations co-operating with the juvenile courts in most localities, such as "Big Brothers" and "Big Sisters".	

¹ The reports on the work of the juvenile courts in the United States are published by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labour, which supplies them on request.

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
FRANCE	<p>The service of rapporteurs and probation officers was created under Art. 4, 20 <i>et seq.</i> of the Law of July 22nd, 1912, on juvenile courts, young persons and probation.</p> <p>The medico-psychological service and the service for social enquiries, at La Petite-Roquette and at Fresnes, which is attached to it, were set up in October 1927 and August 1929 respectively by the Seine Bench of Magistrates, with the approval and authorisation of the Chancery.</p>		<p>The service for rescuing children exposed to moral danger was set up through a very wide interpretation of the Law on Courts for Children and young Persons and Probation of July 22nd, 1912, Art. 4.</p> <p>"Patronages" (social centres for boys and girls) which can offer temporary hospitality.</p> <p>Both these services are recognised as being of public utility.</p>	<p>The Committee for the defence of children brought into court.</p> <p>This service was not created under any law, though the Law of July 22nd, 1912, Art. 3, provided for its existence.</p>
GREAT BRITAIN (England and Wales) ¹	<p>The probation system is based on the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, Art. 7, 8 and 9, the Criminal Justice Act, 1925, Part I, and the Probation Rules.</p> <p>Among other auxiliary services of a less direct character are those given by remand homes, established under Art. 108 of the Children Act, 1908.</p>	<p>The local education authority draws its general powers from the Education Act, 1921.</p> <p>The police administration is based on a number of police statutes.</p>	<p>Clinics.</p> <p>A number of voluntary agencies of various kinds. Among these may be mentioned the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements, and numerous clubs for working boys and working girls, many of which are provided and organised by religious bodies.</p>	
HUNGARY . .	<p>"Patronage"</p> <p>Minors' supervision officers.</p> <p>These services are created under Laws XXXVI of 1908 and VII of 1913 and by the Decrees promulgated by the Minister of Justice in execution of those laws (Art. 22, 25, 29 and 30, first paragraph of Art. 31 of Law XXXVI of 1908; Art. 7, 16, 19, 28, 30, 46, 48, 53, 54 and 66 of Law VII, 1913; Decree No. 21/191/1914.I.M. of the Royal</p>			

¹ In some directions, the auxiliary services of the juvenile courts are based on definite requirements of the law, but in other directions there have been considerable developments. The practice of juvenile courts differs considerably in different parts of the country, but the general desire is to study the interests of the child and to obtain help from any sources, official or voluntary, that may be available.

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
HUNGARY (<i>contd.</i>)	Hungarian Minister of Justice; Art. 9 to 34 of Decree No. 56000/1913.I.M. of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Justice; Art. 6 to 14 of Decree No. 27100/1909.I.M. of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Justice; and the whole of Decree No. 27400/1909.I.M. of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Justice.			
INDIA (Juvenile courts only exist in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies.) Bengal . . .	Probation officers appointed under the Bengal Children Act of 1922, Art. 24 and 28. The law is only in force in Calcutta and in a very restricted area around the city.			
Bombay . . . (There is only one juvenile court in the Bombay Presidency—the City of Bombay Children's Court.)	Probation officers appointed under Rule No. 7 of the City Juvenile Court Rules of 1927. There is no provision entrusting the administration of this branch of work to any philanthropic society.		Children's Aid Society. It helps to apply the Bombay Children Act XIII, 1924.	The remand house of Umarkhadi (Bombay) recognised under Rule No. 4 of December 1926.
ITALY		The organs of the National Mothers' and Children's Protection Society (central body, provincial federation in each provincial capital, and committees in each commune). The service is governed mainly by Law No. 2277 of December 10th, 1925, amended by		

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
ITALY (<i>contd.</i>)		Decree-Law No. 1004 of October 21st, 1926, converted into Law No. 239 of January 5th, 1928 and by Rule No. 718 of April 15th, 1926; by the unified text of Law No. 1848 of November 6th, 1926, on public safety, and Rule No. 68 of January 21st, 1929; the existing Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure; the Law and Rules on Prisons (February 1st, 1891) and the Rules on Homes of Correction and Reformatory Education (February 1st, 1891, and July 24th, 1907); Circular No. 2936 of the Ministry of Justice, September 24th, 1929, and the corresponding Circular No. 32 of the National Mothers' and Children's Welfare Society of September 30th, 1929.		
MEXICO (The only juvenile courts in the Republic are in Mexico City and San Luis Potosi.)	Observation Centre. Society Research Section. Psychological Research Section. Pedagogical Research Section. Medical Research Section. Probation Officers. The Pedography Section. All these services were created by the Law on Social Measures in regard to Delinquency among Children in the Federal District, dated March 30th, 1928 (Chap. II, Art. 11). The rôle of these various services is defined in the Rules of the Federal District Juvenile Court.	Police headquarters of the Central Department. The jurisdiction of the police with regard to delinquent minors is defined by the Law on Social Measures in regard to Delinquency among Children in the Federal District, dated March 30th, 1928 (Art. 4). Public relief institutions (see Art. 9 of the Rules of the Federal District Juvenile Court). Government Departments (see same article of same rules).	All private societies and institutions.	

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
NEW ZEALAND	The Child Welfare Branch of the Education Department created by the Child Welfare Act of 1925 (Part I, Art. 3) and the Child Welfare Amendment Act of 1927.			
NETHERLANDS (The Law of July 5th, 1921, entrusted only part of the procedure in connection with minors to children's magistrates.)		Guardianship boards and family guardians. Cf., as regards their creation and subsequent modification, the Laws of February 6th, 1901 (<i>Legal Gazette</i> , No. 62), of September 27th, 1909 (<i>Legal Gazette</i> , No. 322), of July 5th, 1921 (<i>Legal Gazette</i> , No. 834), and of May 19th, 1922 (<i>Legal Gazette</i> , No. 325). The two services are recognised in Art. 385b and 373n of the Civil Code. Officials responsible for carrying out the laws in regard to children. Art. 3 of the Public Administration Regulations of June 19th, 1922 (<i>Legal Gazette</i> , No. 402), and Art. 2 of the Public Administration Regulations of December 24th, 1925 (<i>Legal Gazette</i> , No. 486). Probation officers, who, while chiefly having to do with adult criminals, may also deal with children if need be. See Art. 2 of the Public Administration Regulations of December 24th, 1925 (<i>Legal Gazette</i> , No. 486). The police, which, in the large towns, have a special section for children.	Private societies, the chief of which are the "Pro Juventute" societies.	

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
PERU	The medical service of the juvenile courts. The examining magistrates for minors. Inspectors who conduct enquiries. Remand homes. All these services have been instituted under the Penal Code (see Volume I, Chap. 18, Art. 137 to 149) and the Rules of December 12th, 1925.	The local "patronage" councils instituted under the Penal Code (see Volume IV, Chap. 5, Art. 402 to 407; Chap. 5, Art. 410 to 416).	Private "patronage" societies, the statutes of which must be approved by the local councils.	
POLAND	The probation officers for whom provision is made in the Decree of February 7th, 1919, creating juvenile courts.		Society for the Protection of Minors in Abnormal Circumstances. Institute of Abnormal Pedagogy. Bureau of Pedagogical Consultations. The Warsaw Minors' "Patronage" Society. The Red Cross (Young People's Clubs). The Scouts Association. The Union of Catholic Women. League for the Protection of Abandoned Children and Children in Moral Danger. Polish Young People's Christian Association. Section for the Protection of Minors attached to the Released Prisoners' Aid Society. Girls' Friendly Society. Polish Society for School Aid. Madeleine Sisters Religious Association. Samaritan Sisters Religious Association. Albertine Brothers Religious Association.	

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
PORTUGAL. . .	Refuges (Refugios). Probation service. These services were created and their powers defined by the Child Welfare Law of May 27th, 1911, and the Rules of May 15th, 1925.	The police.	Various child welfare homes. Home for Abnormal Females.	The National Federation of Child Welfare Institutions. See Decree No. 10767 of May 15th, 1925, Art. 123 <i>et seq.</i>
SWITZERLAND: ¹ Geneva . . .		Official Committee for the Protection of Minors, instituted under the Law of October 19th, 1912, concerning the protection of minors, and the Rules of February 22nd, 1913, for the administration of this law. Its services are recognised by the courts (children's criminal chambers) under the Law of October 4th, 1913, instituting a children's criminal chamber.		
Zurich . . .	Young Persons Counsel (Jugendanwaltschaften), instituted under the Law of May 14th, 1919, on penal procedure. As regards their organisation and jurisdiction, see Ordinance of July 10th, 1919.	The Cantonal Office for Young Persons (Jugendamt), created under the Ordinance on the Zurich Cantonal Office of February 10th, 1919 (paragraph 1), which under the same Ordinance paragraph 3a), is entrusted with the auxiliary service of the juvenile court. Commissions for the Protection of Young Persons (Jugendschutzkommissionen), created in the various districts and communes of the Canton of		

¹ In Switzerland, judicial organisation, procedure and the administration of the law come under cantonal law, so that no general reply can be given to the questions dealt with in this enquiry. These questions have to be examined separately for each canton.

Only some of the twenty-five Swiss cantons possess special courts for children. Their organisation—and also that of the auxiliary services—differs in each case. Most of the cantons have merely lightened the severity of criminal law where children and young persons are concerned. It should be remembered that the various protective measures on behalf of young delinquents also include, besides the work of the services co-operating with existing juvenile courts, the work of public and private institutions which, within the existing framework of the law, aim at protecting minors and, in particular, placing young delinquents in educational or corrective establishments. The guardianship and relief authorities, the guardianship offices, committees for the protection of minors, committees for assisting released prisoners and persons sentenced to contingent punishment should also be mentioned. The list of these organisations would naturally be much shorter if mention were only made, as in the questionnaire, of institutions that may strictly be regarded as auxiliary services attached to juvenile courts.

As examples of these auxiliary services, as they exist in several Swiss cantons, we may quote the cantonal institutions of Geneva and Zurich, in which these organs have been specially developed and constitute what are practically auxiliary services of the juvenile courts. We think it unnecessary, therefore, to describe the less important institutions which are in existence in some other cantons.

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
VITZERLAND (continued) Zurich (<i>contd.</i>)		Zurich by the Ordinance on the Cantonal Office of February 10th, 1919 (paragraph 16), and accredited to the juvenile courts under the Law on Penal Procedure of May 4th, 1919 (Art. 389). For their organisation and jurisdiction, see Ordinance of July 10th, 1919.		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: ¹ Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia		Semi-official organisations: District groups of the Young Persons Welfare Society. These groups are under the central provincial committee of the Young Persons' Welfare Society. For the Statute, see Decree of March 23rd, 1923, No. 3188/1 of the Ministry of Social Welfare.		
Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia		Semi-official organisations: District groups of the Young Persons' Welfare Society. For Statute, see Decree of March 23rd, 1923, No. 3188/1 of the Ministry of Social Welfare. The "Children's Sections" of the local groups of the Czechoslovak Red Cross. Provincial Young Person's Welfare Society in Sub-Carpathian Russia.	The "Zivena" Association, the members of which are schoolmistresses.	In Sub-Carpathian Russia, the "Prosvit" and "Skolnaya Pomosc" societies and other private societies, whose powers and duties are defined under paragraph 7 of Article-Law VII of 1913 concerning juvenile courts

¹ Czechoslovakia comprises two territories to which different laws apply: the territory of the former Austrian legislation—i.e., the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia; the territory of former Hungarian legislation—i.e., Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia.

Country	Auxiliary services created by law or regulations promulgated by the Executive	Official services and institutions appointed to act in an auxiliary capacity	Private institutions and persons	
			A. Private institutions which may be called upon	B. Institutions and persons specially recognised by law or entrusted with special obligations by law
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	<p>Probation officers. The probation system was created by regulations framed under Section 362 of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, No. 31, of 1917, Regulation 18 <i>et seq.</i></p> <p>Hostel system, established by Act No. 46 of 1920, Art. 5.</p>		Doctors and psychiatrists.	
YUGOSLAVIA . . (Juvenile courts were instituted throughout the State by the Code of Criminal Procedure, dated February 16th, 1929 (Chap. XXII, I, Art. 433-454). This law will not come into force in the Skoplie Court of Appeal district and the district of the Podgoritz Higher Court until January 1st, 1932.		The State establishments in which young persons are kept whilst on remand. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1929, Art. 438.		<p>All these services are specially recognised in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1929. The private societies for the welfare of minors, Art. 435, 438, 440, 454.</p> <p>Private establishments where young persons may be lodged while on remand, Art. 438.</p> <p>Doctors, schoolmasters and clergymen, Art. 440 and 441.</p> <p>Trustworthy families and persons to whom minors may be entrusted during procedure, enquiries, etc., Art. 435, 438, 441, 443, 444, 445, 454.</p>

Replies to Question II.

DUTIES OF THE AUXILIARY SERVICES.

INTRODUCTION.

It appears that the auxiliary services of the juvenile courts are entrusted in nearly all countries with the duty of investigating the deeper causes of the act committed, and with this object they study the child's personal position, the conditions of its family life and its character, and its physical and mental condition. Much less frequently—for instance, in *Hungary*, *New Zealand*, *Peru*, and *Switzerland* (Canton of *Zurich*)—the auxiliary services not only investigate the deeper causes but have to determine, or help to determine, the facts which constitute the offence. When the police are regarded as an auxiliary service of the juvenile courts—as, for instance, in *England* and in *Queensland*—they must furnish information bearing on the offence itself and the general conduct of the young person concerned. In *England*, the police also take the charge and present the evidence, while in *Queensland* the police carry out the whole enquiry, including the investigation into the deeper causes of the offence and act as public prosecutor to the court.

The Government of *Tasmania* states that the auxiliary services are not called upon before the court takes its decision.

It appears that, in all countries, the educational authorities collaborate in the preliminary enquiry; in most cases, however, no steps are contemplated to compel the authorities to give information regarding the child's career and progress at school, such information being usually freely and willingly given.

GERMANY.

The auxiliary services of juvenile courts are regulated in detail, not by law but by decrees of the Governments of the States.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

According to the present regulations, the auxiliary services of the juvenile courts do *not* take part in determining the facts which constitute the offence committed by the

young person, but these services have to collect the material relating to the personal circumstances of the young person which furnishes the basis for the court's decision. For this report, forms are used.¹

This report by the auxiliary services of the juvenile courts is intended, not only to furnish the basis for the court's decision, but also to help in preparing such measures as may be thought necessary. It must therefore reach the court in time to allow of the necessary measures of education being taken before the decision is given. If there is doubt as to the child's moral understanding or of its power to choose between right and wrong, the auxiliary services may have the young person examined by a neurologist or suggest that the court should order such an examination to be held.

For the purposes of these enquiries, all the appropriate authorities, and therefore the school authorities, in accordance with Article 5 of the Reich Law on Child Welfare, are required to assist the auxiliary services of the juvenile courts and to help the juvenile court in its study of the young person's character.

Prior to the hearing of the case in court, the young persons, as a rule, remain in their usual surroundings. If a change of milieu is thought necessary, the auxiliary services of the juvenile courts endeavour to obtain the child's admission to a home.

If the young person is strongly suspected of the offence and it is thought likely that he will try to escape, he is placed in provisional custody. In many towns, however, homes have been established which may take the place of this custody. At the police headquarters in Berlin, there is a home for the special custody of young persons, with comfortable rooms and a library, where the children are supervised by a welfare worker (*Fürsorger*), who finds them occupation. The law grants the auxiliary services the right to communicate with children awaiting trial in custody.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The auxiliary services of the juvenile courts are admitted to the main proceedings, although these proceedings are not public. The courts are obliged to inform the auxiliary services in good time of the date of the hearing. The duty of these services is to assist the court with pedagogic advice. They represent, it is true, the interests of the minor before the court, but not in the sense of an absolute defence endeavouring to turn every factor to the advantage of the accused. On the contrary, after an impartial examination of the circumstances, they must endeavour to influence the outcome of the proceedings, particularly from the point of view of the educational effects on the young offender. For this reason, auxiliary services rarely make use of the right accorded to them under paragraph 29 of the Law on Juvenile Courts to be appointed as *counsel* for the accused

¹ The form used by the Child Welfare Office at Hamburg has been placed in the archives of the Secretariat.

minor, as they can make their influence felt just as well by acting in their capacity as auxiliary of the juvenile court. The appointment by the juvenile court of a counsel for the defence is only necessary in cases which come before the Central Juvenile Court—*i.e.*, in grave cases. In other cases, the court *may* appoint a counsel if it wishes. During the proceedings, the auxiliary services may not, in their capacity of pedagogic advisers to the court, ask any questions. But they are entitled to intervene in the proceedings in accordance with their functions—*e.g.*, in order to supplement verbally the report on the investigations. The auxiliary services can also propose the temporary removal of the minor if it appears from certain evidence—*e.g.*, the report of the doctor—that the effect upon the minor is likely to be injurious.

A circumstantial report on the result of the proceedings, the prosecution's proposals, the judgment, and the attitude of the minor and his family is drawn up by most of the auxiliary services as a basis for the subsequent handling of the case.

The auxiliary services are only able to make a legal appeal to the court to modify its first decision when they have been appointed as *counsel* for the accused. They may, however, request the court at any time to change measures which can be modified without the actual procedure of appeal.

The presence of the auxiliary services at the main proceedings also makes it possible to take immediate measures of relief in favour of a juvenile offender—*e.g.*, the finding of a home for an accused minor hitherto under arrest who is released as a result of the proceedings.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

After the decision, the auxiliary services are usually called upon to co-operate in carrying out the educational measures ordered by the judge; they also see to it that the minor discharges the obligations laid upon him, such as the payment of a fine or other reparation for damage, or, if need be, they arrange for his employment or apprenticeship. In particular, the auxiliary services take care of the minor during the period of probation. At the end of this period, they have to report on the minor's behaviour and express an opinion as to whether his punishment should be discontinued or the period of probation prolonged. During the period of probation, the auxiliary services may also ask that warnings should be issued, and, in case of bad behaviour, may cause the cancellation of the reprieve. During the execution of the sentence, the minors are also visited in the juvenile prisons by members of the auxiliary services. These services also get into touch with the parents or the competent child welfare office with a view to arranging for the shelter and employment of the minor when he is released.

AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales.

The duties of the auxiliary services are to see that provisions of the Child Welfare Act, 1923, are carried out. This duty applies to the Police and Child Welfare Departments, the private auxiliary services having no power under the Act to take action in regard to a court case until such case is dealt with by the court.

A. The auxiliary services are called upon before the court takes its decision for the purpose of assisting the presiding magistrate in arriving at his decision—for instance, by supplying evidence in regard to the home life, antecedents, etc., of the child concerned. A report of the medical officer attached to the court is also admitted.

B. The court decides the case on the evidence set out before it.

C. After the court has taken its decision, the child dealt with is released on probation or placed in an institution, according to the court's decision. Such child is under the supervision of the child welfare officers, who are specially trained in the treatment of children. The auxiliary services also help in the guidance and reformation of the children when dealt with by the children's court.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

Under the Child Welfare Act, and in the interest of the children generally, all cases are fully enquired into in regard to the home life, environment and general circumstances of the child. All those particulars are set out on a prescribed form and are placed before the presiding magistrate when the case is for hearing.

The treatment of juvenile offenders—persons under the age of 18 years—is the charge of the Child Welfare Department, of which the Minister for Education is the Head, so that the co-operation of the education authorities is assured. The particulars in regard to school attendance are set out on a prescribed form, mentioned previously.

Children under detention, or who have been committed by court to institutions, are detained at appropriate children's shelters pending suitable arrangements for their custody being made by the Child Welfare Department. Male children committed by a court in the country or suburbs as uncontrollables or juvenile offenders, between the ages of 5 and 18 years, are sent to the Metropolitan Boys' Shelter at Commonwealth and Albion Streets, Sydney. Girls between 10 and 18 years of age, committed under the Act as uncontrollables or juvenile offenders, are sent to the Metropolitan Girls' Shelter, Avon Street, Glebe. Boys 5 years of age and under and girls 10 years of age and under, committed by court, are sent to "Bidura", Glebe Road, Glebe. Children rescued by the

police as destitute, or committed by the children's court as neglected—no offence having been committed by the child—are dealt with as follows: boys over 5 and up to 18 are sent to " Royleston ", 270, Glebe Road, Glebe; and girls over 10 and up to 18 years are sent to " Bidura ", 357, Glebe Road, Glebe. It will thus be seen that the sexes are kept separate, and it is ensured that young offenders are not contaminated by others older than themselves. If the court is of the opinion that the parent or guardian has full control of a child, such child is usually placed in the care and custody of such parent or guardian.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

All facts in favour of the child are placed before the court by the Police and Child Welfare Departments, or the private services. All information affecting the case, whether for or against the child, is welcomed by the court.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

After the court proceedings, the child is placed on probation for a certain term, under the care of its parents or guardian, or placed in an institution, as the court decides. This child is immediately under the care of the Child Welfare Department and the supervision of the police. The different private organisations or services also assist in this regard. If a child appears to have reformed and is apparently continuing to be of good behaviour, application is sometimes made to the Minister for Education to have the decision of the court altered. If a child is, say, committed to an institution for a certain period, and the child and the guardian or parent give an assurance that the child will not again be the cause of further complaint, application may be made to the Minister for Education (the Head of the Child Welfare Department) to have the child released from the institution before the termination of the period it was committed for. In the case of a child being on probation, this is not necessary, as the child is under the care of its parent or guardian, and is not further dealt with unless he again offends.

Victoria.

The duties of the probation officers are:

- (a) To investigate the circumstances of any complaint, charge, information or application made in respect of any child and endeavour to ascertain its address and that of its parents;
- (b) To enquire and furnish the court with information as to the child's habit, conduct and mode of living;

(c) To render to the court such assistance as it may require;

(d) To visit and supervise any child before the hearing and determination of the case, as may be directed by the court, and to perform any other duties that the Governor in Council may have directed.

The duties of the Welfare Department are to take care of the neglected children which have been directed to them by the children's courts. The Secretary of the department shall become the guardian of the person of the child.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

Before the court takes its decision, the police, the probation officers, the psychologists and psychiatrists are called upon. The education authorities can be consulted and the child can be remanded.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

At the time when the court takes its decision, the probation officer may appear in the children's court to represent the interest of the child, and, when the child is not represented by a barrister or a solicitor, the probation officer may be heard in court on such child's behalf.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

After the court has taken its decision, if the child is released on probation, the probation officer must carry out all duties of his charge.

Queensland.

The duties of the auxiliary services are to give the court full information regarding cases being heard, and also to advise the court as to the best action to be taken after coming to its decision. They are not laid down in any standing order.

A. The auxiliary services are called upon by the court for all facts before the decision is given.

B. The court considers the facts before giving a decision.

C. After the court has given its decision, the auxiliary services advise the correct institution to which the child should be sent.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

Full enquiries are made by the police as to the facts of the case to be submitted to the court, and also information regarding the family life and the child's surroundings; the character of the parents and the physical and mental state of the child. The educational authorities do give information regarding the child's career and progress at school. The State Children Department is at times called upon to make temporary arrangements for the welfare of the child during the course of an enquiry.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The auxiliary services take no part in the defence of minors, but the police act as prosecutors in most of the children's offences; but any information which is known to either of the auxiliary services is given to the court, and thus the magistrate is helped in coming to a decision.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

The State Children Department is responsible to see that the orders of the juvenile court have been carried out, and a child released on probation is visited by inspectors of that department, as are also the children committed to institutions. The court only commits children to institutions licensed under the State Children Act, and does not send them to other private institutions, so that there is no need for officers of the State Children Department to visit such private institutions.

South Australia.

The duties of the auxiliary services are as follows, and are provided for in the Maintenance Act of 1926:

A. The probation officers of the Children's Welfare Department, who are all women, make preliminary enquiries.

B. The report on each case is made available for the information of the court after the conviction for the offence charged and before the penalty is imposed.

C. The women police also assist the court by preliminary enquiries in cases of unfit guardianship and uncontrollable children.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The probation officers of the Children's Welfare Department make preliminary enquiries as to the home and previous history of the juvenile offender.

Subnormal delinquents[™] are examined by the psychologist attached to the Education Department, and in some cases of sexual offences by subnormal boys the medical officer attached to the Children's Welfare Department medically examines the offender, and reports from both these officers are made available for the information of the court.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

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C. AFTER THE DECISION.

The Child Welfare Department carries out the orders of the court as laid down in the regulations.

Western Australia.

The duties of the auxiliary services are provided for in the Child Welfare Act.

The officers of the department use their own judgment in administering the Act, and carry out the rules or regulations as strictly as possible.

A. Inspectors of the Child Welfare Department and the probation officer make enquiries for the court.

B. The facts are stated to the court at the hearing and before the court takes its decision.

C. The officers of the Child Welfare Department assist the court in carrying out its decisions. The Police Department also renders help to the court in certain cases. Women police and male officers of the Police Department have also assisted when it has been necessary to call upon the Police Department to assist.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The officers of the Child Welfare Department make preliminary investigations regarding the home conditions, the child's behaviour, etc., and, when considered necessary, obtain a report from the State psychologist for submission to the court.

Educational authorities are willing, and do, when required, furnish information regarding a child's career and progress at school.

The Child Welfare Department provides for the child temporarily in an institution controlled by the department, or can make other arrangements pending the decision of the court. Bail can be arranged in some cases.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The officers of the Child Welfare Department attend the court and can speak on behalf of the child and make suggestions to the court. They also assist to carry out the decisions of the court.

In some cases, minors are defended by their parents or solicitors.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

The Child Welfare Department, which has been constituted for the purpose, carries out the orders of the children's court and supervises children in public and private institutions and establishments, also children released on probation and children boarded out or released on parole. The Child Welfare Department does intervene, but does not necessarily apply to the court to modify its decision. The Minister controlling the Child Welfare Department can review decisions of the court, and can authorise the placing of delinquent children on parole. The Secretary of the department can place other children with suitable persons when considered advisable. Although children are placed out on parole or otherwise, unless formally released by the order of the Governor in Executive Council, they are subject to supervision by the officers of the Child Welfare Department.

Tasmania.

The probation officers are not called upon before the court takes its decision or at the time when the court takes its decision. They are called upon after the court has taken its decision—that is to say, when the presiding magistrate has given his decision as to the placing of the child on probation.

BELGIUM.

The duties of the auxiliary services are based on the powers conferred on children's judges by the Law of May 15th, 1912. A children's judge may at any time summon a minor, or the persons who are responsible for the minor's custody or the probation officers, to appear before him. He may either, through the probation officers or direct, consult the communal administration concerned, minister of religion, family doctor or the masters

of the school which the child has attended, the employers for whom he has worked, the visitors of the poor, visiting committees (*comités de patronage*) and the representatives of societies who are acquainted with the child. He keeps in touch with all the public or private institutions to which the child and his environment are known and which thus become to some extent auxiliaries of the juvenile courts.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

During the enquiry, the judge may leave the minor with his family or may place him provisionally in the charge of a relative, a private person, a society or a public or private charitable or educational institution. Frequently, minors are thus placed *in provisional custody* in the institution in which the court, by its final judgment, ultimately places them. If there is any doubt regarding the minor's physical or mental condition, he is placed *under observation*. The State has created a medico-pedagogic observation establishment for boys at Moll,¹ and another for girls at Saint-Servais (Namur). Some private establishments have also organised observation departments.

As stated above, the judge may, either directly or through the probation officers, take the advice of the school authority to which the child has been subject. In order to keep in touch with the auxiliary services, the law provides for the appointment of probation officers (Articles 25 and 26 of the Law of May 15th, 1912), whose duty it is, before and after sentence, to inform the judge regarding the minor's situation and his family surroundings; and, after judgment, in case of probation, to exercise active supervision over the minor's conduct. They report to the judge at least once a month and, if necessary, propose any measures they consider to be in the minor's interest (Ministerial Circular of September 24th, 1912, paragraph 21).

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The law on child welfare is very elastic in respect of the judge's final decision regarding the child. It entitles him to take a number of steps of increasing severity.

If the charge is not proved the judge acquits the child.

If the offence is not serious, and especially if the child is in no moral danger, the judge merely reprimands him and returns him to the persons responsible for his custody, urging them to supervise him better in future. The child then remains with his family "on probation". The probation officers report to the judge each month on his conduct and circumstances.

¹ A report by the Director of the Moll Medico-Pedagogic Establishment on the work of this institution is appended to the report (see Appendix II).

For certain children, the family environment is a cause of suffering and danger. They require, in particular, an affectionate but firm upbringing. The judge entrusts them to a charitable person, who agrees to look after their education and to teach them a trade. Many are received free of charge, either by charity if they are young, or because they can already render services or prove helpful.

Other children first require severer treatment. They must be given systematic training at an institution in order to begin the difficult work of re-education. The judge may place these minors in a public or private educational or charitable institution. About twenty such institutions receive a large number of these children; many other institutions receive a few.

The placing of children with private persons and in institutions is subject to the supervision of the child welfare office in respect of their education and occupational training and in all matters concerning their welfare.

The judge may also place children in State establishments. In accordance with the spirit of the law, these represent a severer method of treatment and are intended for the worst and most difficult cases. Indeed, these establishments are bound to take the minors whom other institutions refuse.

The decision to place the child at the disposal of the Government may be conditional, and this forms a further step in the progressive scale of legal measures at the disposal of the judge. In cases of crime or extreme moral perversity, the judge may decide that the minor shall be placed in a State reformatory and remain there until after his majority. There are, in fact, no special institutions for these minors; but disciplinary quarters have been established in certain institutions.

Finally, when the medical examination shows that the minor is in a low physical or mental condition and is therefore not responsible for his actions, the judge orders him to be placed in a home or special establishment suitable for his condition.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

The duties of the probation officers have been defined above.

CANADA.

Manitoba.

The duties of the auxiliary services are investigation, medical and mental examination, supervision, detention and probation.

They are laid down in part by statute as follows: Sections 15, 18, 29 and 31 of the Child Welfare Act and Sections 27 and 28 of the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929.

A. The auxiliary services are called upon, as far as possible, before the court takes its decision. Their duties consist of investigating the deeper causes of the act committed (study of the family and of the child's surroundings, study of the character and of the physical and mental state of the child) for the purpose of furnishing the judge with any information that may assist him in taking the best steps in the interest of the child's education.

The educational authorities can be required to give information regarding the child's career and progress at school (see the School Attendance Act, being Chapter 164 of the Consolidated Amendments, 1924).

During the course of an enquiry, the auxiliary services make investigation, apprehension, readjustment, medical and mental examination and treatment, supervision, detention and probation.

B. At the time when the court takes its decision, the auxiliary services provide supervision, custodial care, detention and probation.

C. After the court has taken its decision, the auxiliary services provide personal attendance in court, written reports, medical service, detention and supervision, close co-operation, monthly reports, periodical visitations in private homes, securing of positions and general supervision.

Nova Scotia.

The duties of the auxiliary services are: (1) advisory, (2) providing service.

These duties are laid down in the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada), 1929, Articles 27 to 31, and the Children's Protection Act of Nova Scotia, Articles 13 to 17 and 21.

A. Except the probation officer's report the auxiliary services are not called upon before the court takes its decision, in order to establish the nature of the facts on which the decision is based.

B. They are not called upon when the court takes its decision.

C. They are called upon when the court has taken its decision.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

Courts have services of provincial psychiatrist, probation officer and court committee.

The educational authorities can be required to give information regarding the child's career and progress at school.

The temporary measures in the taking of which auxiliary services can assist the judge during the course of an enquiry are the providing of detention home or shelter when required.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The several agencies co-operate to give such assistance as may be required by court.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

After the court has taken its decision, probation officers appointed by the province and individuals acting voluntarily may intervene.

Ontario.

The majority of the auxiliary services are in the preventive field.

It frequently happens that parents come to the juvenile courts for assistance before any action or information is lodged by the police or other authorities to bring the child to court. Thus, with the consent and co-operation of the parents, many of the juvenile courts are acting as child clinics, and it is in this work that the auxiliary services take a very important part in the work of the court.

These auxiliary services render assistance in gathering information for the use of the court, and also help in cases where it is thought advisable to bring about an adjustment of the family and child after the court has dealt with the matter. Generally, the probation system, which in our province is an integral part of the juvenile court work, deals with the more serious and complicated problems and especially those where judicial authority is necessary.

Prince Edward Island.

The executive officer of the Children's Aid Society helps in investigating the charge. He makes full examination as to the parentage and surroundings of the child and all the circumstances of the case and reports the same to the judge. This officer may be authorised by the judge to take the child and bind it over to some suitable person till it attains the age of 21, or for any less time.

Quebec.

The committees study the different cases regarding children brought before the court, and submit their reports to the judge.

The auxiliary services are not called upon before the court takes its decision, nor at the time when the court takes its decision, nor after the court has taken its decision.

Saskatchewan.

The duties of the auxiliary services are investigation and are not laid down in a standing order.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The auxiliary services make a study of the family and of the child's surroundings, of the character and of the physical and mental state of the child.

The educational authorities can be required to give information regarding the child's career and progress at school.

During the course of the enquiry, the auxiliary services request adjournment if necessary.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

Auxiliary services present reports from probation officers.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

Auxiliary services supervise both volunteer and paid officials.

CHILE.

The duty of the auxiliary services is to enlighten the magistrate of the juvenile court as to the personality of each child. This duty is defined in Law No. 4447 of October 18th, 1928 (Article 6), and in the regulations of December 24th, 1928 (Articles 11, 15 and 19).

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

Before the court reaches its decision, the law provides that the child shall be studied by a welfare visitor, the doctor, the psychologist and the teacher of the establishment, who shall report upon it from their respective points of view—social, medico-anthropological, psychological and educational—thus providing full information as to the child's personality.

The education authorities are required to supply any particulars concerning the child for which they may be asked in connection with this investigation.

The duration of the investigation is undeterminate, and the child will remain in the children's home until it is completed.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

At the time of taking his decision, the magistrate must be in possession of all the reports upon the child, and may, if he thinks fit, again consult the officials who have taken part in the examination of the child, in order to ensure that his decision may be consistent with the physical and social circumstances.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

After the decision has been taken, if the child is placed on probation as a means of protection, he is under the supervision of the welfare visitor appointed for that purpose, who is in almost every case the same visitor as examined the child from the social point of view. When a child is placed in a public or private institution, the head of such institution must report monthly on the child's condition.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG.

The duties of the auxiliary services are to assist the juvenile court in all steps necessary for the protection of young offenders or young persons who are in moral danger or neglected in any manner. These duties are defined by the Young People's Welfare Law and the Law on Juvenile Courts, and are as follows:

A. Before the court's decision, to draw up reports giving information regarding the substance of the case, especially in respect of the young offender's conduct and its home life.

B. At the time of the decision, to be present at the hearing.

C. After the decision, to carry out any educational measures ordered by the court in addition to the penalty, such as placing the child in the custody of the person responsible for its education, sending it to school or putting him on probation.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The auxiliary services are not under any obligation to make enquiries with regard to the actual charge. This duty falls on the public prosecutor and his auxiliary organs—in particular, the police. The auxiliary services are mainly concerned with investigating the deeper causes of the act by getting into touch with the young persons themselves, studying their family, social relations and environment, working conditions, etc., in order to enable the judge to take the most suitable steps for their education. The school authorities willingly supply these services and the juvenile court itself with any useful information regarding the scholars. The auxiliary services attached to the juvenile courts provide lodgings under the best possible conditions for young persons who for any reason cannot remain in their previous environment until the main proceedings, and, if necessary, for young persons who have been arrested by the police or who should not be placed on remand.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The Young Persons' Office may, on request, be appointed to defend the case (paragraph 29 of the Law on Juvenile Courts). The auxiliary services attached to the juvenile courts undertake to carry out educational measures ordered under paragraph 7 of the Law on Juvenile Courts (probation, finding employment, supervision of penalties, etc.).

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

The auxiliary services perform the supervision entrusted to them. The juvenile court cannot itself change a judgment once it has given it. On the other hand, the young persons have legal remedies (appeal or cassation) against the decision of the juvenile court (judgment of first instance).

SPAIN.

The duties of the auxiliary services, which are governed by the Regulations of February 3rd, 1929, are as follows:

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The enquiry service, dealt with in Article 66 of the Regulations, aims at studying the moral, social and economic situation of the family, the conditions in which the

minor was brought up and the environment in which it lives. Under Article 69 and 70, this information is confidential; the names of those supplying the information need not be mentioned, and it is only necessary to state the circumstances which permitted them to obtain the particulars in question. The service for the observation of minors is governed by Article 126, which provides for the existence of an "observation house" attached to each court either at the place where it sits or in the vicinity, without prejudice to the creation of other observation centres. If possible, adds the article, psychological laboratories will be established in these observation houses, and even psychiatric clinics. In practice, in the lesser provincial capitals there are only small empirical observation houses, whereas in the large towns scientific methods are employed; it is thus possible to supply the court with psycho-medico-pedagogical particulars.

Furthermore, the Regulations, in Articles 27 and 68, authorise the courts to obtain the assistance of the authorities and officials of all kinds, and that of persons they consider particularly qualified to enlighten them; they may thus call upon the school authorities for information.

These auxiliary services not only furnish the courts with the information they require to enable them to take their decisions, but facilitate the rapid adoption of precautionary measures during the progress of the enquiry. The President of the court has the right to place the minor temporarily in an observation or educational establishment or to entrust it to a family if he thinks fit, when it is desired to improve the child or to protect it from the dangers which might threaten its security or its education; for the Spanish juvenile court performs three distinct functions—that of reclaiming minors who have offended against the laws, and corrupt or insubordinate minors; that of withdrawing from unworthy parents or guardians the right of custody and education of the minor; and that of punishing certain offences committed by adults against children below the age of 16.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The auxiliary services do not intervene.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

The probation and preventive supervision services are those chiefly called upon to carry out the orders of the court.

In the case of probation, the duty of the delegates is to supervise, direct and even reprimand minors having committed offences, and dissolute or insubordinate children, whom it is thought possible to reform in their own homes. In the case of preventive

supervision, the delegates' duty is to keep watch on families which might have a harmful influence on the morals or education of the minors and to prepare the ground for the court to withdraw the right of custody and education of the children from the parents or guardians. If the minors are sent to families or institutions, the delegates satisfy themselves as to the material and moral treatment given them by those to whom they are entrusted.

FRANCE.

At Paris, the " Association amicale des rapporteurs et délégués " supervises delinquent minors sent back to their families. The rapporteurs help the magistrates in the examining cases concerning minors over 13 years of age; the delegates arrange for their supervision when they are placed on probation by the courts.

The " Comité de défense des enfants traduits en justice " is responsible for these different duties in the provinces; it also examines all questions connected with the " child offender ".

The " Service social de l'enfance en danger moral " assists the magistrates in the examination of cases concerning minors. It arranges for their supervision in the capacity of delegates in the case of minors under the age of 13, when this measure is prescribed by the juvenile court. The judge has recourse to its assistance for enquiries concerning requests for parental punishment and the consequences of such requests. The deputy of the juvenile court, responsible for investigating cases in which there has been deprivation of parental authority, also co-operates with the " Service social " under the same conditions.

The " Comité d'études et d'action pour la diminution du crime " also carries out social enquiries, in addition to theoretical studies on the penitentiary systems.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

Before the decision in this preparatory rôle, whether in the case of the prosecution of a minor, parental punishment or deprivation of parental authority, the auxiliary services endeavour to supply the magistrates with the most circumstantial information on the family circumstances and environment, on the character of the child, his education, instruction and physical and mental deficiencies. The school authorities are consulted

and make no objection to supplying the information which is discreetly requested. On the proposal of the auxiliaries, or on his own initiative, the examining magistrate requests the "patronage" associations and the public welfare authorities to arrange for the custody of the child, who may also be entrusted to a person of good character proposed by the auxiliaries.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The defence of minors is provided for by an advocate, but the auxiliaries who have prepared the way for the decision are requested to be present at the hearing to supplement the particulars contained in their reports and to propose solutions, educational measures, treatment, change of environment, etc.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

Auxiliary services whose members are appointed by the court as probation delegates must arrange for frequent visits to the minors entrusted to them.

Reports are sent to the courts which pronounce the decision.

They may apply to the court to modify the first decision, by putting forward a "plea". The decision may be either made more severe or mitigated (Law of March 26th, 1927, on the transfer of the right of custody).

When the auxiliary services have been asked to supervise a minor entrusted to his family, they must satisfy themselves by means of frequent visits as to the conduct and work of the child, supervise the material and moral conditions in which it lives and make sure that the persons in charge of the child remain in all respects worthy of the confidence reposed in them. They must take care not to offend in any way the beliefs or convictions of the child's parents. When they have to complain of systematic obstacles placed in the way of their supervision, or when the minor's conduct seems to them to call for special measures, they make a detailed report to the President of the court, who may order the child and persons responsible for its custody to appear before the court, which shall pronounce upon the case afresh. In less serious cases, the President of the court confines himself to addressing a verbal or written admonishment to the minor's family.

It may be well to explain here the circumstances in which these auxiliary services, and notably the "Service social", the medico-psychological service and the association of probation rapporteurs and delegates, were accredited to the juvenile court and what are their duties.

In the last few years, the juvenile court of the Seine has introduced measures to ensure a more efficient application of the legislative provisions and regulations; to procure more detailed information on the various cases and thus a greater degree of justice; and to harmonise as much as possible the enquiries and proceedings concerning these cases with the new philosophic and social ideas which now prevail and govern the various solutions of the problem of unfortunate or delinquent children.

In October 1927, the Public Prosecutor of the Seine, approving the proposals of the President of the juvenile court, issued a circular authorising as an experiment the medico-psychological examination of the boys under detention at "La Petite-Roquette".

This examination is carried out at the prison itself by specialist doctors.

This examination involves a general study of the child and of its physical, intellectual and moral condition, its antecedents, heredity, family, past record, etc.

In a report summarising the medico-psychological findings, the specialist proposes a solution. The court judges the case and its decision is based on more definite information inasmuch as it obtains additional reports on the family environment by means of a "social enquiry" carried out simultaneously with this medical examination.

This "social enquiry" has from the outset been entrusted to the female social assistants of the "Service social de l'enfance en danger moral".

This medical report and the social enquiry on the child are annexed to the dossier of the proceedings and have proved their value; from the outset they have been highly appreciated by the magistrates of the bench and of the *Parquet*, and they are a great aid to justice.

In view of this success, and at the express request of the magistrates of the juvenile court, a second circular of the *Parquet* of the Seine, issued by the Public Prosecutor in July 1929 with the authorisation of the Chancellery, extended to all boys and girls detained at "La Petite-Roquette" and Fresnes the obligation of undergoing this medico-psychological examination attended by social enquiries.

This extension of the service has necessitated precise instructions drawn up by the magistrates of the juvenile court in complete agreement with the Permanent Commission of the National Child Welfare Committee of the Chancellery.

It has been in operation since August 1st, 1929, under the control of the magistrates of the juvenile court.

A doctor of medicine, assisted by specialists as mentioned above, is responsible for the medical work.

Social assistants belonging to the "Service social" and to the "Comité d'étude et d'action pour la diminution du crime" and delegates of the association of probation delegates accredited to the juvenile court display the greatest zeal, self-sacrifice and competence in carrying out the social enquiries which are so valuable to the specialist doctors in helping them to reach conclusions and lay proposals before the juvenile court, and also to the juvenile court itself before it pronounces judgment.

The reports supplied by the doctors making the enquiry are first of all annexed to the dossier of the proceedings and then to the " administrative dossier " of the child, formed in accordance with the provisions of the Decree of January 19th, 1929, this dossier being kept up to date by the secretariat of the juvenile court under the supervision of the President and deputy.

The probation delegates also contribute more and more to the work of making enquiries in regard to children under detention. They form an association officially accredited to the juvenile court and number about four hundred. They assist the work of justice by supervising children acquitted as having acted without discernment and returned to their families. Their assistance is indispensable, and there can be no doubt that their growing activities have greatly helped towards combating juvenile crime.

The most recent circulars of the *Parquet* of the Seine on the organisation of the medico-psychological service included the association of probation delegates in the list of institutions entrusted with social enquiries.

Furthermore, these delegates have offered their services to the penitentiary administration for the supervision of a number of wards released from supervised education houses or protection schools.

The influence of the " Service social " is also exercised in the sphere of parental punishment. Before pronouncing judgment, the judge dealing with such cases, assisted by his deputy, examines the parents and, more often than not, has recourse to the assistance of the " Service social " which carried out an enquiry. The social assistant visits the family, makes a thorough study of the family environment, and supplies useful information to the judges, who take a decision with a sufficient knowledge of the facts.

In cases of deprivation of parental authority, the " Service social " makes supplementary enquiries, either before or after the judicial decision. These enquiries are submitted to the court, which pronounces the final decision.

Before submitting to the juvenile court an application for deprivation of parental authority or custody, the *Parquet* of the court has adopted the practice of summoning each week the offending parents. In the presence of the social assistant of the " Service social " which is officially accredited to the juvenile court, it hears the parents' explanations, draws their attention to the gravity of the facts complained of, appeals to their parental feelings, and, in many cases, obtains a promise of an improvement in their conduct, or their consent to sending the children to a suitable institution, to giving appropriate medical treatment, etc. All this is done under the supervision and direct control of the " Service social ", which makes itself responsible for the placing, treatment and medico-psychological examination of the child, and which from time to time, or a fixed date, furnishes a detailed progress report and draws attention to failures to fulfil promises.

GREAT BRITAIN.

(England and Wales.)

The duties of the auxiliary services are as follows:

1. *The Probation System.*

Each petty sessional court is required to have the services of one or more probation officers. Where the circumstances permit, probation officers for children are persons who have had special experience in dealing with children. Apart, however, from the largest towns, where the number of children dealt with may be fairly large, the probation officer who attends the juvenile court does not give all his or her time to children's work. In London, however, there is a staff of women probation officers especially selected for the purpose, who devote all their energies to children's problems in connection with the juvenile courts.

The duties of the probation officers attending the juvenile courts include, among others:

- (a) The making of detailed enquiries, both in the home and elsewhere, as to children who are brought before the juvenile court;
- (b) In suitable cases, escorting children to homes or schools to which they may be sent for training;
- (c) Acting, when requested to do so, as *guardian ad litem* in adoption cases;
- (d) Undertaking the supervision of a child who may be placed by the court on probation.

The last-mentioned duty, which forms the most important part of the probation officer's work, is included here, though it is not, strictly speaking, an auxiliary service, but a method of treatment.

2. *Local Education Authorities.*

The local education authorities, who are responsible for the education of children, work generally in close co-operation with the juvenile courts and supply, on request, full information in regard to the educational standard, conduct, medical history, etc., of any child who may come before the juvenile courts. In some places (as, for instance, in London), a specially selected officer of the education authority makes preliminary enquiries and subsequently attends the court to give any information or assistance that may be necessary. The education authority, which is responsible for providing institutional training in regard to certain classes of children, is often in a position to advise the court as to suitable residential schools, and in some centres provides facilities for special medical

or psychological examination. The Children Act places upon the local education authority, in certain cases, a responsibility for bringing children before the juvenile court who are suffering from neglect or living in undesirable surroundings. The local education authority also acts as *guardian ad litem* in adoption cases when requested to do so by the courts.

3. *The Police Authority.*

The police take a great interest in the welfare of children and co-operate closely with the work of the juvenile courts. When it is necessary to bring a boy or girl before the juvenile court for an offence, the police officers take the charge, present the evidence and furnish information bearing on the circumstances which have led to the offence and the general conduct of the young person concerned. Police officers also help the court in looking after the children and witnesses during the proceedings and in other necessary work connected with the court. In many places, the practice is for police officers to attend the juvenile courts in plain clothes and not in uniform.

Women police are now employed on some of the police duties connected with the juvenile court, especially in escorting children to and from their homes or places to which they may be remanded.

The Children Act places upon the police authority, together with the local education authority, a responsibility for bringing before the juvenile court certain classes of neglected children or children living in undesirable surroundings.

4. *Remand Homes.*

It is frequently necessary for a juvenile court to remand a child for further enquiries or to provide temporary accommodation until the child can be sent to a home or school. For this purpose, remand homes (or places of detention) are provided. These places can also be used for detention as a punishment for a period not exceeding a month, but this practice has largely been abandoned.

In London, the remand home is under the education authority, but elsewhere the police authority is responsible for making suitable temporary provision. This temporary accommodation is of many kinds. It may be, in a small town, merely a room reserved for children in the house of a married policeman or probation officer; it may be the workhouse; or it may be a voluntary home. In larger towns, there is generally a special building for the purpose, and better conditions exist for the proper medical examination of the child and for giving it suitable education and occupation for the duration of the proceedings.

5. *Clinics.*

In some of the larger towns (especially London), clinics under medical supervision have been established for the observation and study of difficult cases, especially where

there is any reason to suspect mental or emotional disturbance. Some of these clinics are assisting the juvenile court with expert advice. Among other clinics in London may be mentioned the Tavistock Clinic and the Child Guidance Clinic, the latter of which owes its inauguration to the Commonwealth Fund of America.

6. *Other Voluntary Agencies.*

Voluntary work has always been a prominent feature of child welfare in Great Britain, and no account of the auxiliary services of the juvenile court would be complete without some reference to the valuable help given by voluntary agencies. Among these may be mentioned the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements and numerous clubs for working boys and working girls, many of which are provided and organised by religious bodies.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

As already explained, the juvenile court relies on three main sources of information which may enable it to come to a decision—the probation officer, the officer of the local education authority and the police. The part which each of these plays varies to some extent, but there is a growing tendency to use the probation officer for making enquiries into the home surroundings, to rely on the officer of the education authority for information as to the child's school history, and to look to the police for information as to the circumstances of the offence.

When a court needs medical advice at this stage, it is usually obtained either at the remand home or from one of the medical officers attached to the education service. In other cases, application is made to hospitals or clinics, some of which are now giving special attention to children. Psychological reports can also be obtained in some centres, such as in London, where the London County Council has psychologists on its staff and is always ready to offer their services.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The proceedings of a juvenile court are not open to the public (though the Press are given by statute a right to be present); attendance is restricted to persons directly interested, and in some courts the proceedings are made as informal as possible. The probation officer, however, and in some courts the officer of the education authority, are present, and any information which is favourable to the child is given as well as that which may be unfavourable. In some sense the probation officer is *amicus curiæ*, though it is only in an adoption case that the officer of the education authority (or less frequently

the probation officer) is given an official status as *guardian ad litem* to look after the interests of the child in respect of whom an application is made.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

In the great majority of cases which are not met by a simple fine, the court either resorts to a period of supervision by a probation officer with or without a condition as to residence, or arranges to send the child to a school or home for a period of training.

When a child is placed on probation, the probation officer attached to the particular court is made responsible for its supervision for the period named in the probation order, which is usually one or two years and which must not exceed three years. The probation order also contains certain general conditions which the child must observe.

Sometimes when the home surroundings are definitely undesirable, it is made a condition that the child shall reside elsewhere than in its own home. The duty of the probation officer is to visit the child at frequent intervals, to see that the child attends school or, if over school-age, to find employment, and to obtain the co-operation of religious and social agencies so as to bring the right sort of influence to bear. Most probation officers make a point of getting their probationers in touch with clubs, Scouts or Guides or other movements for helping young people.

If the probationer fails to respond to the influence brought to bear or to observe the conditions attached to the probation order or commits further offences, it is the duty of the probation officer to report the matter to the court. The court may then warn the child or, in serious cases, may decide to deal with the child for a breach of the probation order. Some other method, such as sending away to a residential school—*i.e.*, industrial and reformatory schools—may then be resorted to.

The probation officer is sometimes consulted before the child goes home or to its place of employment and may take a share in the duty of helping it and looking after it.

HUNGARY.

The Visiting Board and Minors' Supervisory Board each have their special functions. Both bodies were established in virtue of laws and decrees.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

On an order from the juvenile court, a member of the Visiting Board may conduct an enquiry into a child's antecedents. The visitor ascertains the facts, but his main

mission is to discover and lay before the court all the characteristic elements of the child's individuality, the degree of its intellectual and moral development and the circumstances of its home life. The object of the report on the child's environment is to enable the judge to decide on the best course to adopt. The school authorities are bound to furnish all information concerning the child's school career.

In order that the judge may be in a position to take provisional measures, he may ask the visitor to submit a preliminary report.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

During the hearing, the visitor who has conducted the enquiry reports verbally on the facts he has noted, and comments on the statements made by the parents, guardians, teachers, employers or other witnesses.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

After the judgment or decision of the court, the Visiting Board or Minors' Supervisory Board continue to follow the child's career. If the judge leaves the child at liberty while placing it under supervision, the Visiting Board looks after it, and the member of the board appointed for the purpose regularly visits the child at home, at school or at its employer's and advises it regarding its conduct.

On the report of this visitor, the judge may again summon a child who has been left at liberty or may take such other steps as are in its best interest.

If the court decides to place the child in a public or private institution, the Minors' Supervisory Board takes up the case, its special duty being to ascertain, by means of periodical visits, the results of the child's reformatory education and, if necessary, to suggest further measures to the Ministry of Justice.

The Minors' Supervisory Board is also called upon to give advisory opinions and to make proposals in connection with the employment of children outside educational institutions.

The Board assist in obtaining employment on probation for children leaving educational institutions and supervises their conduct; if necessary, it may propose that they should return to the institutions which they have left.

BRITISH INDIA.

Bengal.

The duties of the auxiliary services are the attendance in courts and carrying out orders of the trying magistrates in respect of enquiring into the antecedents of the juvenile offenders, into the suitability of the custody in which the juvenile offenders are placed by the courts, and supervision over such offenders after their cases are decided.

These duties have been laid down by an order of the Board of the House of Detention.

The voluntary officers, however, do not regularly attend courts, but visit the juvenile offenders occasionally along with the paid probationary officers who are entrusted with supervision of such offenders. They also visit the under-trial offenders in the House of Detention and give them moral instructions.

A. The auxiliary services are not always called upon before the court takes its decision.

B. They are called upon when the court takes its decision, on the facts elicited on enquiry by the paid probationary officers regarding the antecedents of the offenders.

C. The auxiliary services are called upon when the court has taken its decision when order for supervision by probationary officers is passed.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The paid probationers give evidence before the courts with regard to the antecedents of the offenders, the conditions of the family and the surroundings and to the character of the child. They sometimes make informal reports also to the trying magistrate regarding the above facts, and the decision of the court is very often based on such evidence and report.

Few of the children dealt with have ever been to school.

No other action is taken besides those mentioned.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

As already stated, the auxiliary services furnish the information regarding the child's antecedents, and the conditions of the family.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

Probation officers visit children who have been placed in "suitable custody" — *i.e.*, left with parents or guardians or some private party.

They do not visit or supervise children placed in public institutions.

They may report that the "custody" is not suitable.

Bombay.

The duties of the Children's Aid Society in Bombay are:

1. To house all children in the Umarkhadi Home, feed, clothe, afford them medical treatment, give elementary education, etc., during the period of detention;
2. Organising the supervision (or probation) of cases of children liberated from the home after being bound over, etc. Rule No. 7 of June 1927 legalises the appointment of supervisors by the Chief Presidency Magistrate—but no legislation rules that the organisation of this branch of work should be run by this voluntary society in particular—who, through their secretary and a half-time paid supervisor, organise the work amongst the thirty-one voluntary supervisors appointed by the court;
3. Carrying out full enquiry work in every case and submitting same to the juvenile court. No standing order commands this function. So far as Bombay children are concerned, one whole- and one part-time enquiry agent of the Children's Aid Society make full reports to the secretary as to home conditions, etc., and through the secretary the juvenile court is duly informed. So far as up-country children are concerned, letters are sent to the district police, through whom local enquiries have to be made and from whom reports are received and duly laid before the juvenile court;
4. Medical supervision of children. Cases of difficult children are sometimes treated by the police surgeon, the honorary medical officer of the Umarkhadi Home by suggestion. Information is given to the court as to discovery of disease and need for continued remand for medical treatment. In cases of venereal disease, occasion has occurred of a child being kept on remand for two years for full treatment to be given. A trained hospital nurse attends the home for three hours per day as a paid part-time worker of the society.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The Children's Aid Society only makes enquiries regarding the type of home, etc., informing the court accordingly before the decision is made. As to the evidence regarding the exact nature of the facts—viz., in theft—enquiry work is done by the local police. Enquiries made of a preliminary type are based on an enquiry form. From this it may be observed that effort is made to as great an extent as possible to find out the deeper causes of the act committed. In the majority of cases, however, it is found that the boys are not Bombay children. Their homes are frequently on the other side of India, and enquiries there have to be delegated to the local police, from whom only very short, inadequate reports are received.

Where a Bombay child is school-going, enquiries are generally made at the school, but the very large majority of children dealt with are not attending schools.

The only action taken by the auxiliary service for temporary measures during the enquiry is by keeping children in the remand home until the court is satisfied that complete enquiry has been made and assisting in the enquiry and maintaining full and detailed file records of every case.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The secretary of the Children's Aid Society and two outdoor workers attend every session of the juvenile court in order to give every assistance possible by means of supplying full information. The court discusses the case with the secretary of the society before making a decision.

The only assistance given by the society in helping to carry out the decisions of the judge is by organising the supervision or probation work. The escort of children to institutions is generally by police sepoy, but the arrangement for their being sent off to the night school is directed by the secretary.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

After the court makes the decision, the child supervisor—a half-time paid worker of the society—in the event of supervision order being passed, sees that the supervisor appointed is duly informed, is taken to visit the case and subsequently submits regular reports each month of the visit made and progress achieved. In the event of the child breaking the condition of supervision, the secretary of the Children's Aid Society brings the matter again before the court. The visiting of children in public and private institutions is not officially a duty of the Children's Aid Society, but the secretary unofficially does visit two homes as often as possible to which most children are sent by the court.

ITALY.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The organs of the National Maternity and Child Welfare Society investigate and report to the judge the direct and indirect causes leading to and influencing the minor's offence. They are authorised to make the fullest enquiries into the family conditions and environ-

ment of the minor, into his antecedents and those of his nearest relatives, into his education and instruction, and into the diseases from which he may have suffered and the treatment received.

The educational authorities are obliged to give, either to the judge direct or through the auxiliary organs, full information on the child's career at school.

In addition, the provincial headquarters of the auxiliary service may supply the judge with all particulars contained in the special records of delinquent, accused or sentenced minors which the headquarters are responsible for compiling and keeping up to date in their respective provinces.

Furthermore, the auxiliary services must endeavour to arrange that the accused minors should not be detained in ordinary penal establishments but in special institutions devoid of any character of compulsory detention; if necessary, they may recommend that children or young people sentenced should be placed in special sections for medical or mental examination, or should be removed from their own homes and placed in an outside family of good moral repute or in reformatories, educational homes and similar institutions.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The auxiliary services help, *inter alia*, to provide young delinquents with free legal defence by experts. For this purpose the headquarters of the provincial service is responsible for preparing lists of advocates ready to give their assistance free of charge. The judge must always take into due account the information and recommendations submitted to him by such advocates in order that the most suitable measures may be taken for the punishment and reform of the young delinquent.

Another auxiliary service which has given excellent results when tested by the Milan judge for juvenile cases consists of the attendance at the hearings, in virtue of Articles 368 and 399 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of a psychiatrist authorised to take part in the entire proceedings and responsible for advising the judge on all points on which expert knowledge may be useful or necessary.

The Milan judge for juvenile cases has also created a judicial police service responsible for collecting private and delicate information.

Similar auxiliary services may also be created by the other special courts for minors which it is proposed to institute.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

If the minor has been sentenced and interned in a reformatory, or if he has been acquitted or the proceedings against him have been dropped but he had been sent to an educational institute or an agricultural colony, the members of the patronage committees

must endeavour by means of visits, suggestions, advice, lectures, distributions of books and educational journals, etc., to give him a moral education and a general and technical training such as to fit him for the trade or calling for which he is most suited.

They must also, to the best of their ability, help minors sentenced conditionally, released from prison, or discharged from reformatories or educational establishments, to find an honourable calling, giving them moral and financial support and helping them in every possible way to lead an honest life.

As a rule, this assistance is not expected to go on after the age of 18. Even beyond this age, however, help is not denied to girls who show that they need and deserve it.

In a recent circular, No. 2242, of November 22nd, 1929, the Keeper of the Seals has laid down as a precautionary measure that any sentence pronounced against a minor under 14 years of age should be communicated to him immediately it has become final but before it had been put into force, in order that he may consider whether a reprieve is called for in virtue of the new principle laid down in the new draft Penal Code, which prolongs until the end of the fourteenth year the period during which minors are not considered responsible for their actions.

MEXICO.

The rôle assigned to each of the auxiliary services may be deduced from its legal title.

A. Before the sentence (we prefer the word "decision"), the social, psychological, pedagogical and medical sections and the observation centre work together in accordance with the regulations so as to discover every aspect of the child's personality.

B. When the sentence of the court has to be carried out (in reality we do not pronounce any sentence, but apply in the freest manner various treatments unconnected with any idea of punishment), the delegates responsible for the protection of children are called upon to carry into effect the measures ordered by the judges.

C. After the decision, these delegates, who are in contact with the minors and in close touch with the judges, take a direct part in guiding these minors until they have succeeded in adapting them to their social environment, or else give instructions to the persons responsible for their care.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

All the auxiliary services enumerated above, which take part in the proceedings prior to the decision, act as collectors of information.

The school authorities, whenever requested to do so, voluntarily provide full information regarding the school careers of the children. If they do not do so, the court may use compulsion. As regards temporary measures, the auxiliary services, whose duty it is to act before the decision, collect and provide information. The other auxiliary services are executive organs in permanent touch with the judges.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

At the time when the decision has to be pronounced, the auxiliary services, as a rule, do not intervene; exceptionally, they are requested to supplement the information previously supplied.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

Once the decision has been pronounced, the auxiliary services detailed to act in conformity with the provisions laid down in the regulations for this stage in the proceedings arrange for the execution of the measures ordered by the judges, with whom they remain in permanent touch.

NEW ZEALAND.

The duties of the child welfare officers, acting as an auxiliary service to the juvenile courts, include full enquiry regarding the child's history, home conditions, school record and all other relevant facts.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The child welfare officer is called upon before the court takes its decision in order to establish the nature of the facts on which that decision is based. The teachers always furnish information. The Child Welfare Branch, in order to assist the judge in taking temporary measures for the child during the course of the enquiry, administers receiving homes for boys and girls in all the main centres of population, and children may be admitted at any time pending the hearing or during the course of an enquiry (Sections 13(2) and 48 of the Child Welfare Act of 1925 and Part IV of the Infants Act of 1908).

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The officer concerned attends the court when it takes its decision. He furnishes the court with full information and makes recommendations as to what action should be taken.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

The Child Welfare Branch is responsible for the carrying out of the decisions of the court (except in cases of young persons committed to borstal institutions controlled by the prisons department). It may be mentioned that, in the supervision of such cases in their own homes, the Child Welfare Branch utilises the services of religious and private organisations, notably the Big Brother Movement under the Y.M.C.A.

After the court has taken its decision, the child welfare officer is called upon to exercise supervision where the child is in his own home or placed in a foster home. For children placed under the guardianship of the superintendent (Section 16 of the Child Welfare Act of 1925) or under the supervision of child welfare officers (Section 13 (4) of the same Act) the Child Welfare Branch is wholly responsible for the placing and visiting of such children.

NETHERLANDS.

The duties of the auxiliary services are the following:

1. The Guardianship Councils submit, if necessary, to the children's judge's requests for the placing under supervision of minors who for any reason are threatened with physical or moral decadence (see Article 373 of the Civil Code).

Should the request for placing a minor under supervision be submitted to the children's judge by the person exercising paternal power or guardianship over the minor, or by parents or relations up to the fourth degree inclusive, or should the Public Prosecutor submit an application for placing him under supervision, the competent Guardianship Council is consulted (see Article 373 (b) of the Civil Code and Article 1 of the Public Administration Regulations of June 19th, 1922, *Legal Gazette*, No. 402).

While the case is before the court, the Guardianship Council is summoned when the request or application is dealt with in order that it may give its opinion through its secretary and (or) one of its members (see Article 11 of the Public Administration Regulations of June 19th, 1922, *Legal Gazette*, No. 402).

The Guardianship Councils may submit to the children's judge an application for ordering a relative exercising paternal power or the parent-guardian of a minor placed at the disposal of the State to pay an allowance, and, after the judge's decision, they undertake to collect regularly the sum due.

The school authorities are under no obligation to supply information concerning the child's school career. As they are always ready to give the information required voluntarily, there was no need to lay down any such obligation.

2. Private societies and officials responsible for carrying out the laws in regard to children — If a children's judge considers it useful, he can always consult the local " Pro Juventute " society in a penal case if a minor is implicated.

If no such society exists, or if treatment by another organisation is preferable, he may also apply to persons or societies which devote themselves to the protection of children or their reform (see Public Administrative Regulations of December 24th, 1925, *Legal Gazette*, No. 486).

In many cases, such an opinion will already have been asked for by the Public Prosecutor after receiving the official statement of the case, in order that he may decide upon the expediency of taking proceedings (see Article 488 of the Code of Penal Procedure).

In the districts where there is an official responsible for carrying out the laws in regard to children, this official will make the necessary enquiry and draw up a report. In such cases, the rôle of the private societies is confined to the preparation of an opinion. In this opinion, they may recommend the minor's detention or sending him to an observation house.

The " Pro Juventute " society may also be asked by the judge to assist a minor conditionally sentenced. In such a case, it may ask the judge to modify the conditions of the sentence or the period of probation.

3. Family guardians. — The task of the family guardians begins after the sentence ordering that the child should be placed under supervision and designating the guardian. His rights and obligations are governed by Articles 373 (h) *et seq.* of the Civil Code and by the Public Administrative Regulations of June 19th, 1922, *Legal Gazette*, No. 402.

There is also a publication entitled " Rights and Obligations of the Family Guardian ". This publication is intended for circulation among family guardians and those wishing to become family guardians, and is placed free of charge at the disposal of the children's judges by the Ministry of Justice.

The family guardian is consulted in regard to the prolongation or reduction of the period of probation.

Should the minor be placed under temporary supervision (see Article 373 (g) of the Civil Code), the family guardian's task begins even before the decision of the children's judge, and his opinion may influence the decision.

PERU.

The duties of the auxiliary services are defined by the Law and Rules (Criminal Code, Book I, Chapter 18, Articles 137 to 149, and the Rules of December 12th, 1925).

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The examining magistrate for minors or the president of the local "patronage" council are informed when a child is in a condition of material or moral neglect, or has committed an act which constitutes a petty offence or a more serious offence. They make a careful enquiry into the family, social and school environment in which the child has been living, and, with the assistance of the minor's physician, ascertain the physical and mental condition of the child. In short, they endeavour to collect any information which will enable the courts to take the most suitable steps for the treatment and training of the child. It is also one of the duties of the members of this auxiliary service during the enquiry to take provisional steps with regard to the child. For instance, they must entrust him to the care of a respectable family, which will look after his welfare; or place him in a home for minors, or in a school belonging to a public authority, or a private school under the direct supervision of an inspector.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

In addition to the members of the special court, a representative of the Public Prosecutor (prosecutor of the appeal courts), a representative of the local "patronage" council and the medical officer of the court who has conducted the physical and mental examination of the child or adolescent participate in the private proceedings. It is their duty to assist the minor and provide for his defence.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

When the court has taken its decision, the above-mentioned auxiliary services continue to take part in the application of the measures ordered; they watch the execution of these measures, either by supervising the conduct of the minors and closely following the treatment they receive when placed in an educational establishment or with a family, or by visiting them in the educational institutions or reformatory schools in which they have been placed, or by appealing to the said courts to obtain a change in the decisions taken.

POLAND.

The laws in force authorise the judges of the juvenile courts to entrust part of the proceedings in juvenile cases, as well as the supervision of these juveniles, to the child welfare delegates or to members of charitable organisations co-operating with the court or even to trustworthy private individuals. This is the basis of the co-operation between the court and the persons and institutions enumerated in the table answering Question 1.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The duties of the auxiliary services are:

- (1) To collect information as to the child's surroundings, its family, and moral, educational and economical environment;
- (2) To examine the child's physical and mental state;
- (3) To study its character and temperament; and
- (4) To take immediate provisional steps for its education.

The judge entrusts all those duties to the child welfare delegates, who perform their task with the help of the doctor and teaching staff of the school which the child attends and with the aid of charitable institutions.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

All the information collected is communicated to the judges by means of a special very detailed form, which is placed in the dossier of the case. The person responsible for the child's protection is permitted to be present in court, and may make proposals concerning the educational measures which he considers the most suitable in view of the results of the enquiry.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

If the judge has decided to order the child's supervision, the child welfare delegate adopts whatever educational measures he thinks suited to the particular case. Every person or institution responsible for the supervision of children is required periodically to fill up detailed forms acquainting the judge with the results of this supervision. These forms must contain conclusions from which it may be judged whether the measures adopted have given good results, or whether other steps should be taken.

PORTUGAL.

The duties of the auxiliary services of the juvenile courts (guardianship offices) are laid down by law.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The auxiliary services called upon during the preliminary stages of the case and in the course of the proceedings are as follows:

(1) The special police stations attached to the courts, where minors undergo the first formalities and spend a few hours before appearing before the judge.

(2) The probation officers and supervisory agents (under the direction of the guardianship officer) are responsible for citing the parties and for summoning witnesses, enquire into the child's family circumstances and environment, study the most suitable measures to be taken and how minors can be placed under the best possible conditions, and also exercise supervision over minors provisionally released.

(3) The refuges (*refugios*), together with their services of isolation, observation, examination and vocational guidance. These furnish the judge with evidence from the medical, anthropological, psychological and educational points of view, and the minor's examination is supplemented by a study of his behaviour in the communal institution (organised on the Moll system [Belgium]) in which he is finally placed.

The school authorities are required by law to furnish all necessary information either to the probation officers and supervisory agents or direct to the courts. The law even regards elementary teachers as supervisory agents of the guardianship offices. Further, throughout the proceedings the child may be kept on remand at a refuge, or provisionally released and returned to his family, in which case, however, he still remains under the observation and supervision of the probation officer in charge of the enquiry.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The probation officers and supervisory agents appear before the courts, are present when judgment is delivered, provide information, submit reports either on their own initiative or at the request of the magistrates, and, in consultation with the latter, advise on the measures to be adopted.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

When judgment has been given, the probation officer's duty is almost wholly limited to applying the system of conditional release and to accompanying minors to the institutions in which they are placed. The voluntary probation officers are mainly employed to visit these institutions and the families which take the children and also to visit the minors themselves.

The refuges, which are homes where children are temporarily kept under observation and in detention pending trial, also receive minors who are sentenced by the court to semi-internment for a maximum period of six months. These institutions have separate departments for delinquents and for unruly children, and a temporary centre for minors in moral danger.

SWITZERLAND.

Geneva.

The functions of the Official Committee for the Protection of Minors are determined by law. The Committee exercises general supervision over minors; it reports to the guardianship authorities on cases where their intervention is necessary for the protection of minors whose physical and intellectual development is endangered, or who are morally neglected. For this purpose it makes all useful enquiries and submits the results, if necessary, to the guardianship authority, together with its opinion (see Article 1 of the Law of 1912).

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

The Committee may bring an action to deprive a person of his paternal power. As the Committee has the right to make all useful enquiries into the physical and moral circumstances of minors, it is able to supply any information which may be useful to the court (see Article 8 of the Law on Penal Procedure).

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The Committee takes no part in the proceedings.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

A minor may be placed on probation by decision of the Criminal Chamber. The supervision is often entrusted to an official of the Committee itself or to a male or female curator chosen from among the members of the minor's family. This measure implies that the Committee must report periodically to the Criminal Chamber on the steps taken and on the minor's conduct (Articles 16 and 17 of the Law of 1913). The placing of a minor with a small farmer in whose family he lives is considered the most effective method of reforming him.* If this measure is unsuccessful, the Criminal Chamber applies to the pastor, the priest or the school-teacher. The child is then placed elsewhere and usually remains in touch with the person who has taken charge of him.

The President of the Criminal Chamber is responsible for the supervision of minors placed with private persons. He corresponds with the parents, curators, teachers or employers.

Other steps are taken by the court itself, such as placing the minor in a reformatory or house of correction, etc.

Zurich.

1. The Cantonal Office for Young Persons is the central office of the public and private institutions dealing with the welfare of young people, either in their families or at school. It officially supervises the juvenile courts and all establishments created for sick and abnormal children, reformatories or houses of correction, holiday camps and the work of public or private charitable societies.

In addition, it applies for and supervises the assistance of the authorities or private persons with a view to protecting minors. The State frequently grants subsidies to these child welfare activities. Article 64 *bis*, paragraph 3, of the Federal Constitution provides that the Confederation has the right to grant subsidies to the cantons for constructing penitentiary establishments, reformatories and houses of correction, and for reforms to be carried out in the enforcement of penalties. It is also entitled to grant assistance to institutions protecting neglected children.

2. The young persons' counsel is entrusted with the preliminary investigation of crimes and offences committed by minors and with the execution of the penalties imposed on them, unless these consist of detention. He obtains information from the parents or guardian of the accused, with a view to studying his character and environment and selecting the best means of executing the sentence. He assists the minors placed under "patronage"—for instance, by procuring work, advising and assisting them, and removing them from dangerous and unsuitable employment or occupations (the latter especially in case of probation).

The young persons' counsel takes part in the proceedings in the juvenile court and proposes suitable measures of education or correction. He cannot be regarded as a defending counsel, although it is his duty to safeguard in some respects the interests of the accused. The defence may be entrusted to counsel appointed by the legal representative of the accused.

3. The Commission for the Protection of Young Persons is an organisation instituted in each district by the Cantonal Office for Young Persons. Its duty is to combat criminality among minors, and to assist the young persons' counsel in the preliminary investigation of crimes and offences and in the execution of penalties.

Appeals against decisions of the Court of First Instance may be made to the Cantonal Court (Paragraphs 381 to 384 of the Law on Criminal Procedure).

The young persons' counsel and the institutions referred to above (commissions for the protection of young persons, etc.) assist very extensively in the application of measures ordered by the juvenile courts in respect of education, protection or reform. These courts also frequently obtain the assistance of private educational establishments, homes of refuge or other benevolent institutions. If the steps taken by these various organisations do not appear to the court to be justified, it may change them. This principle is at present generally recognised by the laws in force on the penal treatment of minors.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

(a) *In the Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia.*

The district groups of the Young Persons' Welfare Society, through their male and female agents, assist the criminal courts in their investigations regarding the personal circumstances of young offenders.

The agent entrusted with the enquiry into the personal circumstances (including health) and family and material circumstances of the young offender is provided for this purpose with a questionnaire which he fills up in the course of his enquiry.

On the basis of this questionnaire, he records the life which is and has been led by the young offender and the situation of his family and his environment, and also determines as far as possible, the probable causes of the offence—*i.e.*, he supplies the information required to enable the judge to decide the case and to award a penalty or to suggest to the tutelage or guardianship court any steps for rescuing the child.

The questionnaire contains a number of headings designed to ascertain whether the young offender shows any symptoms of mental disease. If he is over school age and in employment, the enquiry also extends to his employer.

The criminal court itself generally applies to the authorities of the school which the accused is or has been attending for any necessary information. School authorities are obliged to reply to questions of this kind.

The tutelage or guardianship court in Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia is empowered to take provisional measures for the protection of the accused during the proceedings. In cases where such measures must be taken urgently in order to place the child in safety, the judge must advise the tutelage or guardianship court, which then takes such further steps as may be required.

(b) *In Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia.*

In these provinces judges of juvenile courts co-operate with young persons' welfare societies in investigating the personal circumstances of the accused in the same way as in Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia.

The judge of the juvenile court, who, at this stage of the penal procedure, is authorised to take the necessary steps for protection and security, may also request a member of one of these societies to exercise supervision over the accused person in the latter's home or may remove him from his environment and provisionally place him in the custody of such member.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

(a) *In the Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia.*

A representative or member of the Young Persons' Welfare Society in question has no official standing as regards the trial, and, in particular, is not empowered to defend the young person, as the defence is in the hands of the latter's legal representative or counsel.

The representative of the welfare organisation (permanent official of the district group of the Young Persons' Welfare Society) and the agent who has conducted the enquiry into the accused's position before the main proceedings may take part in those proceedings. If the hearing is in camera, the representative of the welfare society in question may ask the accused for permission to take part in the proceedings as his representative.

The presence of this representative at the main proceedings may be useful, as he can supply the judge with any further information which may be required regarding the personal circumstances of the accused.

(b) *In Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia.*

If a defending counsel has been appointed for the accused during the preliminary proceedings, the court notifies the counsel and the society which has placed him at the accused's disposal of the date fixed for the trial.

During the proceedings, the court may order the defending counsel to be heard, even if the party does not propose it. In addition, the defending counsel may give his opinion as to the steps which he considers should be taken in the minor's interest.

In other respects the remarks under 2 (a) also apply.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

(a) *In the Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia.*

Unless at the court's suggestion the accused is reprieved by the President of the Republic, or unless sentence is deferred, or unless a period test is fixed, the court must order the penalty to be enforced.

If the court, in deferring the sentence, orders that, during the test period, the young offender shall be subject to protective supervision (patronage), it notifies the tutelage court, which exercises this supervision through an agent, who may be chosen from among the members of the Young Persons' Welfare Society. The agent carries out the court's instructions. The procedure is the same when the young offender, while serving the sentence, is conditionally released and placed under supervision.

In order to attain the object aimed at by protective supervision (paragraphs 4, 10 and 17 of the Law of October 17th, 1919, No. 562 of the "Collection of Laws and Decrees") --i.e., the protection of the minor from the harmful influences which have led him to commit the offence--the agent in question must remain in constant touch with his ward and with the environment in which he lives.

If the young person persistently refuses to follow the agent's advice, the latter may apply to the tutelage court for assistance.

In his reports to the court, the agent must in all cases adduce the facts which he has noted in support of his opinion regarding the minor's conduct.

The tutelage or guardianship court is empowered to take all necessary measures for the protection and education of the offender, and, before reaching a decision, must consult the Young Persons' Welfare Societies.

(b) *In Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia.*

Co-operation is exercised here, not only by means of protective supervision under the Law of October 17th, 1919, No. 562 of the "Collection of Laws and Decrees" (according to paragraph 17 of this law, this supervision must be exercised by the court of the district in which the offender is resident), but also when the young offender is released on probation (paragraphs 46 to 48 of the Article-Law VII of 1913) and when steps must be taken under paragraphs 65 and 66 of the same law in the interest of young offenders and in connection with minors who are exposed by their environment to the danger of moral corruption or who have lapsed into loose conduct, even though they are not suspected of any offence.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The duties of the auxiliary services are:

- (1) The study and investigation of causes underlying offences, recommendation of treatment and the supervision of offenders placed on probation.
- (2) The physical and psychiatric examination of offenders.
- (3) Psychological observation and, after committal to a hostel, the guardianship and training of delinquents.

A. The probation officer shall make all preliminary investigations required by the court as to any accused person and promptly report results.

B. The probation officer shall enlighten the court as far as possible.

C. The probation officer must watch over the person entrusted to his supervision and serve as his best friend. He must immediately investigate any breach of conditions and report thereon to the court or to the Minister of Justice. He must keep such records as may be directed by the Minister of Justice.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

In terms of Regulation 21, the probation officer makes preliminary enquiries, and the child is medically examined. The child is also examined by a psychiatrist when such is available (special forms are used for both examinations).

There is no power to compel educational authorities to furnish information as to the child's career and progress at school, but such information is not likely to be refused if asked for by the magistrate or probation officer.

In general, the magistrate determines what measures are to be taken for the custody of the child during the course of the enquiry. The probation officer is available to enquire and advise, if necessary.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

The probation officer watches the case generally in the interest of the child and brings to the knowledge of the court any facts which may assist in the determination of the case. The court itself guards the interests of the child during the trial. These measures render any formal defence unnecessary. If a judgment of "guilty" is recorded, the probation officer proceeds to further investigation and recommends where the delinquent shall spend the period occupied in the investigation.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

Probation officers act as supervisors and guardians of delinquents released on probation in their own homes during the period of probation and visit those delinquents who are committed to hostels, but do not exercise any form of guardianship over delinquents committed to any other form of institution.

YUGOSLAVIA.

A. BEFORE THE DECISION.

In virtue of Article 441 of the Code of Penal Procedure, in order to acquire all the information necessary to judge an adolescent minor's character, the degree of his psychic and moral maturity, his conditions of life and all the other circumstances in which and on account of which he has committed an offence, the judge for adolescent minors may interrogate, in addition to the parents or legal defender, the priest, master, employer and doctor of the adolescent, as well as the tutelary and administrative authorities, and the associations and the institutions that have come into contact with him.

In virtue of the same article, there are no exemptions from the obligation to give evidence in the proceedings concerning adolescents as long as it is only desired to establish facts likely to throw light on the character, degree of psychic and moral maturity and conditions of life of the minor. Accordingly, the school authorities may be required to give information on their pupils' work.

In virtue of the same article, the judge may take temporary measures even during the course of the enquiry to protect and lodge an adolescent minor or to place him in a suitable family away from his other surroundings.

B. AT THE TIME OF THE DECISION.

In virtue of Article 443 of the Code of Penal Procedure, the reliable person entrusted with the care of the child may be heard in court in connection with the measures proposed by the Public Prosecutor. Similarly, this person is invited to the oral proceedings to give the necessary explanations and particulars.

C. AFTER THE DECISION.

When an adolescent minor is placed under observation, the person responsible for the supervision of the adolescent during the period of observation shall report to the judge on the conduct and life of the minor (Article 449).

INTERVENTION OF THE AUXILIARY SERVICES WITH A VIEW TO OBTAINING
A MODIFICATION OF THE FIRST DECISION.

In eleven countries, the auxiliary services intervene and apply direct to the magistrate or juvenile court to modify his or its first decision. These countries are *Australia* (for the State of Victoria), *Belgium*, *Canada* (province of Manitoba), *France*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Mexico*, *Peru*, *Portugal*, *Spain*, and the *Union of South Africa*.

In *Great Britain*, the magistrate may decide to have the child brought before him again, if the probation officers report that he is not amenable to influence or refuses to observe the conditions attached to the probation order, or if he commits fresh offences.

In *Australia* (Queensland) the Director of the Children's Department may ask the Secretary for the Interior (who is the Minister responsible for the application of the law) for the decision of the court to be modified. In Western Australia, the Child Welfare Department intervenes in certain cases to obtain modification of treatment, but does not necessarily apply to the court to change its decision. The Minister under whose authority the Child Welfare Department is placed may revise the court's decisions.

Four countries state that the auxiliary services do not intervene or apply to the court to modify its first decision. These are: *Canada* (Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Quebec), the *Free City of Danzig*, *India* (Bombay) and *Yugoslavia*.

Nine countries have furnished no information. These are: *Australia* (New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania), *Canada* (the provinces of Ontario and Prince Edward Island), *Chile*, *Czechoslovakia*, *India* (Bengal), *Netherlands*, *New Zealand*, *Poland* and *Switzerland* (Cantons of Geneva and Zurich).

In *Italy*, the auxiliary services of the juvenile courts cannot apply for the cancellation or modification of decisions of the courts. In certain cases, however, these services may ask that the minor in question may be released from the educational institution or reformatory, or that the enforcement of the order for confinement in a reformatory may be suspended.

Replies to Question III.

ORGANISATION OF AUXILIARY SERVICES.

It has been possible to summarise the replies to sub-questions 2 and 8 of Question III. The answers to other sub-questions are published country by country.

SUB-QUESTION 2. — ARE THE AUXILIARY SERVICES PART OF A GENERAL SYSTEM COVERING THE WHOLE COUNTRY ?

Ten countries state that the auxiliary services are part of a general system covering the whole country. They are: the six States composing the *Commonwealth of Australia*, certain Provinces of *Canada* (Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba for certain services), *Chile*, *Germany*, *Great Britain*, *Italy*, *New Zealand*, *Peru*, *Portugal* and *Switzerland* (Cantons of Geneva and Zurich).

As *Czechoslovakia* is divided into two territories with different legislative systems, the territory to which the old Austrian laws apply (the Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia), and that where the old Hungarian laws apply (Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia) the organisation of the auxiliary services may present certain differences in these territories.

Eight countries state that the auxiliary services are not part of a general system covering the whole country: *Belgium*, *Canada* (Quebec), *France*, *Hungary*, *India* (Provinces of Bengal and Bombay), *Mexico*, *Spain* and *Yugoslavia*.

In the *Netherlands*, certain services are general and others are not. *Poland* makes no explicit statement, but the auxiliary services do not seem to be part of a general system. The *Union of South Africa* gives no information, nor does the Province of Prince Edward Island, *Canada*.

SUB-QUESTION 8. — HOW ARE THE EXPENSES OF THE AUXILIARY SERVICES MET ?

As the result of a discrepancy between the texts of the questionnaire, most of the countries in replying to this question, state how the expenses of the auxiliary services are met, and not how they are subsequently recovered.

In all the countries where these services are official, provision is made for these expenses in various ways in the State budget, either in full or in part. In certain cases, the State subsidy is supplemented by local rates (as, for instance, in *Great Britain*), by the income of the provincial and municipal child welfare organisations (as, for instance, in *Spain*)¹ by funds for which provision is made by law (as, for instance, in *Peru*, where the visiting board administers a fund in pursuance of Articles 402 *et seq.*, of the Criminal Code (Third Chapter, Fourth Book)).

In *Poland*, the expenses incurred for child welfare, in which are included the auxiliary services, are met by large sums placed each year at the disposal of the juvenile courts by the various municipalities and the Warsaw Prefecture (General Commissariat).

The private organisations obtain their funds from private sources, but are sometimes subsidised (as, for instance, in *Czechoslovakia*, the *Free City of Danzig*, in *India* (Province of Bombay) in the *Netherlands*, in the *Union of South Africa*, etc.

Belgium and *Mexico* state that the expenses of the auxiliary services of the juvenile courts cannot be recovered. In *Switzerland* (Canton of Geneva) the Law of October 19th, 1912, on the protection of minors (Article 8) provides for the repayment of the whole or part of the expenses incurred for children, either by parents who are in a position to do so, or by the children themselves (when they have acquired property by succession or donation *inter vivos*) or by the State or commune of origin.

¹ The income of the provincial and municipal child welfare associations mainly consists of a 5 per cent entertainment tax.

OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ORGANISATION OF
AUXILIARY SERVICES.

(REPLIES TO SUB-QUESTIONS 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 AND 7).

GERMANY.

As regards the organisation of the auxiliary services of the juvenile courts, a distinction must be made between the child welfare offices and private institutions. The child welfare offices are communal or inter-communal authorities. Their ordinary members comprise not only officials but the representatives of private child welfare associations. Owing to this fact, private charity has an opportunity of co-operating in the work of the auxiliary services of the juvenile courts through these offices. The work of assisting the juvenile courts may, however, be entrusted to purely private associations. In such cases, the different child welfare associations of a particular town usually join together for this work. In many cases, the child welfare offices and the private charitable associations work together to assist the courts, the child welfare office distributing the cases appearing before the juvenile courts among the various associations. In such an event, the child welfare office often undertakes the legal representation and study of particularly difficult cases. The form of co-operation between the child welfare offices and the free organisations in the sphere of auxiliary service varies according to local circumstances. In some cases, at Munich, for instance, co-operation between the child welfare associations and the juvenile court is rendered easier by the fact that these associations have their offices in the same building as the court.

In the same way as the auxiliary services consist partly of the child welfare offices and partly of private associations, their collaborators are partly officials and partly voluntary helpers. In most cases, the first enquiries and the report to the juvenile court are made by the official authorities, while the subsequent welfare measures and supervision are attended to by volunteers.

In the large associations, the direction of the auxiliary services is often in the hands of experienced and remunerated persons. The great majority of the paid officials, both of the offices and of the associations, have received a Government course of training in welfare work, followed by a Government examination. The voluntary workers are trained both by the child welfare offices and by the associations. This training takes the form of talks, lectures and also regular courses of training. All the members of the child welfare offices assisting the juvenile courts are responsible to the child welfare offices. The members of the free associations fulfilling the same functions are responsible to their own organisations.

The juvenile courts and their auxiliary services have formed themselves into the "German Association of Juvenile Courts and Auxiliary Services" in order to benefit from their mutual experience. This association has participated in the drafting of the present report.

AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales.

The Police Department and the Child Welfare Department are established in accordance with the law of the State. The private auxiliary services are usually of a religious character and are organised by the various denominations. The members of the police service and the Child Welfare Department are servants of the State, and are paid as such. Members of the private services are not paid by the Government, but are usually supported by the different religious denominations, and, as a rule, receive some remuneration.

Police and child welfare officers are responsible to their respective departmental heads. The private auxiliary services are responsible to the particular organisation to which they belong.

Victoria.

The auxiliary services are public. The head probation officer is a public official of the Civil Service. Some of the members of the auxiliary services are employed by private institutions and most of the other collaborators are volunteers. The head probation officer and those employed by institutions are paid. The head probation officer is elected on account of legal training and aptitude for the work. The others are selected and trained by him. They are responsible to the Attorney-General, through the head probation officer, and to the children's courts. No provision is made for volunteers.

Queensland.

The auxiliary services are public.

All members of the State Children Department and the police are public officials. They are all paid.

The officers of the State Children Department are trained in the Department. The members of the police force are trained by their own officers.

The inspectors of the State Children Department are responsible to the head of the Department, who is designated the Director at Brisbane, and the police are responsible to the Commissioner of Police, Brisbane.

South Australia.

The Children's Welfare Department is a public service. The officials are public and the institutions are public.

The officials are paid and their training is the experience gained in the Department. They are responsible to the Children's Welfare and Public Relief Board; responsible to Parliament through the Minister.

West Australia.

The services of the Child Welfare Department are public.

Their members are public officials. The officials employed in private institutions are not under the control of the Child Welfare Department, but the institutions are subject to visitation by departmental officers. The Department also has boarding-out committees to assist in supervising children.

The officers of the Child Welfare Department are paid.

The lady inspectors are trained nurses. Most of the other officers have gained experience of social work in the Department.

The Child Welfare Department is responsible to the Minister for Child Welfare.

Tasmania.

The probation services are public. The probation officers are voluntary public officials, they are not paid. Their training is unknown ; they are responsible to the juvenile court.

BELGIUM.

The members of the staff of the State educational establishments are officials, and as such are appointed and paid by the State.

The probation officers are responsible to the children's judges, who appoint and dismiss them. The service is public, but the probation officers are not public officials. Certain probation officers attached to the larger jurisdictions receive a monthly salary. They are selected by the judge from among the persons brought to his notice as most suitable for this work (Ministerial circular of September 24th, 1912, §19). The appointment of paid probation officers is subject to the approval of the Minister of Justice. The probation officers are responsible to the judge.

There are four paid probation officers (plus a visiting nurse) at Brussels, two at Antwerp, two at Mons, two at Liège, two (plus a visiting nurse) at Charleroi and one at Ghent.

Certain probation officers have followed some of the courses at the social service schools. It has been decided in principle that, in future, as far as possible, only social workers who have obtained their diploma for social work, after a year and a-half of theoretical study and a further probationary year and a-half, shall be appointed as paid probation officers. The training of social workers includes specialisation in child welfare work (probationary period with the children's judge).

CANADA.

Manitoba.

The organisation of the auxiliary services is private, charitable, semi-private or governmental.

The auxiliary services may be said to be both public and private. The governmental members — that is to say, such members as municipal and provincial police — are public officials. Some members are officials employed by private institutions and some are volunteers.

Some are paid and some are not paid.

Some have had many years of practical training in social work. Others, who are volunteer workers, are not so well trained. On the whole, those who continue for any length of time are reasonably well trained.

The public officials are responsible to the authority which employs them. The private officials are responsible to their local organisations. Volunteer workers are, generally speaking, responsible to the court and to the organisations under which they operate.

Nova Scotia.

The auxiliary services are semi-private.

Their members are either public officials — *e.g.*, probation officers — or volunteers as committees of Children's Aid Societies.

They are trained child-welfare workers responsible to the court.

Ontario.

The Children's Aid work is a branch of the Government of the Province of Ontario, administered by a responsible Minister of the Government; for some years past, by the Provincial Secretary.

This administrative work is immediately in charge of the "Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children".

Prince Edward Island.

The auxiliary services are either official—*e.g.*, when a Children's Aid Society's officer acts as constable or probation officer—or private—*e.g.*, when Children's Aid Societies supervise homes or asylums for children.

Quebec.

Different societies, such as Catholic societies for protection of women and children, the Catholic Big Sisters, the Protestant Big Sisters, sometimes report to the juvenile court cases regarding children. If there is no complaint sworn, the judge, after warning the child, allows the societies to attend to the case.

These societies are private services.

Their employees are employed by the societies and are not public officers; some work voluntarily, others are paid by private institutions.

Saskatchewan.

The organisation of the auxiliary services is volunteer committees and probation officers (both volunteer and paid).

They are both public and private.

Some of their members are public officials and some are not.

Some are paid.

They are trained for social service.

They are responsible to the juvenile court and Children's Aid Societies.

CHILE.

The auxiliary services for the observation of children are controlled by a Director-General. They are public services staffed by officials paid by the State.

The welfare visitor receives her technical training at the school of social service; the psychologist has taken a course at the Institute of Education; the teachers are of the elementary grade, and have passed through the experimental schools. All these officials are responsible to the Director-General.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG.

The Children's Department is organised on an administrative basis. The other auxiliary services are private. The "Caritasverband" and the "Innere Mission" are part of a general system covering all countries ("Caritas Catholica", Secretariat at Vienna (Austria) and "Internationaler Verband für Innere Mission und Diakonie", head office: Netherlands). The members of the auxiliary services are public officials or employees as far as the Children's Department and the Child Welfare Service at juvenile courts are concerned; some of the members of the other auxiliary services are paid private employees and others work as volunteers.

Those who collaborate with these organisations are prepared for their work, partly at women's social schools and partly by the practical social work itself. If the members in question are officials, they are responsible to the Senate and are paid.

SPAIN.

The supervisory services are to a large extent under the authority of the juvenile courts; most of them have been organised by the juvenile courts themselves. All are responsible to the court which they assist, and are under the supreme control of the Central Commission for Juvenile Courts, which is itself under the Central Child Welfare Board (Ministry of the Interior). These services are public owing to their aims; but most of the observation institutions are of private origin.

The probation officers must be appointed direct by the court which they assist and not by benevolent societies; they are responsible for the performance of their duties only to the court which has appointed them. Under Article 10 of the Regulations, there may be two categories of probation officers—expert and volunteer—and the former may be remunerated. No special training is required of unpaid volunteer probation officers. The paid officers, on the other hand, are required to have received a technical training at an official or private instruction centre, or to have high general educational qualifications. The official instruction centre was organised by the central commission with the assistance of the court and of the Madrid Reformatory and of the latter's psychological laboratory. The private centres require to be approved by the central commission. The subjects taught consist of experimental psychology, physiology, hygiene and correctional pedagogy, and lessons are also given in psychiatry and in the law regarding minors.

FRANCE.

These auxiliary services are private bodies (with the exception of the Medico-Psychological Examination Service). They work under the regime of declared associations or associations recognised to be of public utility. The Medico-Psychological Examination Service of "La Petite Roquette" has no independent legal standing.

The services of rapporteurs and delegates are private.

The Medico-Psychological Examination Service of "La Petite Roquette" was created by the Directorate of the Penitentiary Administration.

The members are not officials: some are remunerated, others receive no pay.

At Paris, there is a school for women social welfare workers from which the social service recruits the majority of its staff. The rapporteurs and delegates are trained for their duties by more experienced delegates or by the magistrates.

The members are responsible to the directors of the groups.

The rapporteurs and delegates who so request are entitled to a travelling allowance, which cannot be greater than that granted to civil Justices of the Peace.

The doctors and investigators of the Medico-Psychological Examination Service receive a lump sum as allowance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

(England and Wales.)

The probation system, which has been in existence for many years, developed out of voluntary effort, and it first obtained statutory recognition in 1887. The appointment of probation officers was authorised by the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, but the present organisation throughout the country dates from 1925 (Criminal Justice Act, 1925, Part I).

Under this Act, every Petty Sessional Division (that is to say, the area which is served by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction) forms a probation area, but to meet the needs of small towns and country districts one or more Petty Sessional Divisions can be combined to form a combined probation area, and most of the countries in England and Wales are so combined. Each probation area must have one or more probation officers, and in a single area they are appointed by the Justices or by the Probation Committee. In a combined area, they are appointed by the Probation Committee. The Probation Committee is responsible for paying probation officers according to scales fixed by the rules and for supervising their work. The salaries and expenses are paid partly by local rates and partly by a Government grant. In London, all the appointments are made by the Home Secretary, and there is a special Committee whose duty it is to supervise the administration of probation work. The system is thus provided for the whole country and

the services of the probation officer are a public service. Special attention is given to the needs of the juvenile courts as regards the services of probation officers, and in London, where the service is most highly organised, there are twelve highly qualified women who devote all their time to the juvenile courts.

There are two methods of obtaining probation officers. Owing to the development of the probation service from voluntary effort, many of the probation officers are attached to voluntary organisations, notably the Police Court Mission, which has branches in London and in many parts of the country. These men and women may be appointed probation officers, and in that case part of the salary (one-third) is payable by the society. Some courts, however, appoint probation officers who do not belong to any society, but are the whole-time servants of the court.

In smaller districts, when the amount of work is too small to justify the appointment of a full-time officer, it is the practice to appoint part-time officers at a smaller salary.

The training of a probation officer is not definitely prescribed. The appointing authorities attach special importance to the personality of candidates, but weight is also given to educational qualifications and previous experience in social work.

As regards the other auxiliary services described above, the education and police services depend on local organisation and are paid for partly from local rates and partly by Government grant.

Remand homes are provided by the police authorities, except in London, where the education authority is responsible. The cost is also shared between local rates and Government grant.

HUNGARY.

Neither body (Visiting Board or Minors' Supervisory Board) is attached to the poor relief organisations which come within the domain of the municipal or Government authorities. They receive their instructions solely from the courts and work for the courts.

Visiting Boards consist mainly of persons appointed by the Government from among officials; some of the visitors are, however, voluntary workers.

Stipendiary visitors (men and women) are appointed by the Ministry of Justice, which pays their salaries. They are responsible for their work to the juvenile courts.

On the order of a magistrate of a juvenile court, expenses incurred by visitors are refunded to them out of the official court funds.

The voluntary visitors are officially authorised by the magistrate of a juvenile court. Most of the visitors have had experience as teachers or social workers.

The Supervisory Boards consist of:

(1) Two judges who deal with children's cases, appointed by the President of the Royal Court of Appeal;

- (2) Two members of the Bench who deal with children's cases appointed by the Public Prosecutor;
- (3) Two members of the Bar appointed by the Bar Council;
- (4) The President of the Guardianship Office of the town and of the Comitatus;
- (5) The senior official of the Comitatus and town;
- (6) The Royal Inspector of Primary Education;
- (7) The Director of the State Orphanage;
- (8) An adequate number of men and women appointed by the Minister of Justice from among persons who are actively engaged or sincerely interested in assisting and protecting children.

Proposals for the appointment of these officials are made by the President of the Royal Court of Appeal after consultation with the Public Prosecutor. Appointments are made for three years. Members either take oath or make a solemn promise.

They undertake to carry out the duties, visits and supervisory work entrusted to them by the Supervisory Board; to prepare reports on the children's home life and environment; be present at the meetings of the Supervisory Board and take action whenever the physical, spiritual or moral needs of a child so require.

BRITISH INDIA.

Bengal.

The Board of the House of Detention, Calcutta, recommends the appointments and, finally, the appointments are made by the Government. There is no definite organisation for such services. The four lady probationary officers (volunteers), however, have been recommended by the Women's Council of India and on such recommendations they have been appointed.

The services of the paid probationary officers are public and they are public officials.

The lady officers are volunteers. The three male probationary officers are paid. There is no particular institution for training them, nor do they receive any preliminary training before appointment. They are responsible to the Board of the House of Detention.

Bombay.

1. The Children's Aid Society functions for the operation of the Bombay Children Act in Bombay.

2. These services are a private organisation receiving a grant-in-aid from Government.

3. The workers are either paid servants of the Children's Aid Society—for administering the remand home and organising enquiries—or voluntary workers for supervision or probation.

4. Training of workers :

(a) The secretary was trained for rescue work at the Josephine Butler Memorial House, Liverpool.

(b) The chief supervisor is a graduate of an American college and is a life worker of the Social Service League, Bombay.

(c) The voluntary workers are untrained and come mainly from the ranks of young, keen, professional men, especially teachers in Bombay. One lady supervisor is a graduate of Bombay University and has taken a full social training in Birmingham.

Courses of lectures have been arranged at different times to give superficial training to volunteers.

(d) The paid workers are responsible to the Committee for the Children's Aid Society who employs them and the voluntary supervisors to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ITALY.

The organs of the National Maternity and Child Welfare Society which co-ordinate and direct the various other Institutions for the protection of children, in conformity with the Regulations of April 15th, 1926, and on the basis of the agreements concluded with the Ministry of Justice as stated in the circulars of the Ministry and of the Society, are at present organised as follows:

The National Maternity and Child Welfare Society consists of a central council and of local organisations—namely, the Federation and the communal welfare committees.

The members of these bodies are either public officials, such as the President of the Tribunal, the Public Prosecutor, the local magistrate and the Justice of the Peace, the provincial medical officer and the school inspector, the other members are persons particularly well qualified in maternity and child welfare matters or in social questions of all kinds. They receive no remuneration.

In each province, the direction and co-ordination of the auxiliary services for the protection and re-education of dissolute or delinquent minors are entrusted by the President of the Provincial Federation to two magistrates who are *ex officio* members of the Managing Committee of the Federation—namely, to the President of the Tribunal and the Public Prosecutor or to magistrates delegated by them.

The President of the Federation places at the disposal of the two magistrates, at their request, premises for their headquarters, a clerk, and the necessary resources for carrying on correspondence with the various authorities and for compiling the provincial records of delinquents accused or sentenced minors. The work is organised by the two magistrates in agreement with the President of the Federation and in the manner which appears most suitable for the efficiency of the service.

The auxiliary service is part and parcel of a widespread system of social welfare which covers the whole country, because it is assisted by other societies and institutions created by the same law as the National Maternity and Child Welfare Society, and by other fundamental laws, such as the War Orphans' Relief Society, the "Balilla" and "Dopolavoro" organisations, etc.

The members of this auxiliary service are regarded for all purposes as public officials.

Apart from the judicial authorities, on whom they are dependent and with whom they work, the auxiliary services are responsible for discipline to the officers of the National Society by which their members are appointed.

MEXICO.

There are public and private services, but the latter play a very small part.

The officials of the auxiliary services of the court are mostly public officials drawing salaries. As a rule, the staff receives professional training.

The staff of the auxiliary services consist of doctors and social workers, who are responsible to the President of the Court.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Child Welfare Branch is a special branch of the Education Department. The services are public. Their members are either public officers or volunteer honorary child welfare officers of both sexes. The public officials are paid, the honorary officials are not paid. Prior to appointment there are no special facilities for full training in social work. Female officers are required to possess nursing certificates and the males some previous experience in boys' work. New appointees are trained in the large centres under experienced officers of the Child Welfare Branch. The child welfare officers are responsible to the Child Welfare Branch of the Education Department.

NETHERLANDS.

1. The Guardianship Council consists of an uneven number of members, from five to eleven including the President. The members and secretary are appointed by the Crown. There is a Guardianship Council in each district.

All those who are presumed to possess the necessary qualifications may be appointed as members of a Guardianship Council. No special training is available for this post. The Boards are responsible to the Ministry of Justice.

The secretary is paid, but the members and President only have their expenses refunded.

The expenses of the Guardianship Council are borne by the State.

For fuller particulars, see the Public Administrative Regulations of June 15th, 1905 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 207), amended by the Royal Decrees of February 11th, 1909 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 39), of July 28th, 1910 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 244), of March 18th, 1911 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 94), of August 9th, 1913 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 350), and of March 27th, 1928 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 287).

2. There is a "Pro Juventute" society in nearly every district. Hitherto, there had been very little contact between the different societies; but the association of the societies has just been re-organised on more centralised lines.

The members of these private societies are either subscribing members or active members. The latter are not specially trained for their duties and are not responsible to any public authority. The societies are maintained by contributions, gifts and subsidies.

3. The officials responsible for carrying out the laws in regard to children are appointed, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Justice, by a Commission consisting of the President of the Guardianship Council, the Public Prosecutor and the President of the local "Pro Juventute" society. Their remuneration and office and travelling expenses are paid by the latter society, which receives a subsidy from the Government for this purpose.

In several districts, there are one or several officials responsible for carrying out the laws in regard to children. These may be described as "semi-officials" appointed in view of their special qualifications for the work — e.g., former officials of Government educational institutes (*Rijksopvoedingsgestichten*). They are responsible to the Commission referred to above or, in virtue of a special mandate entrusted to them, to the Guardianship Council, the Public Prosecutor, the children's judge or the "Pro Juventute" society.

4. As regards the organisation of the family guardians' service, see the Law of July 5th, 1921 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 834), in conjunction with that of May 19th, 1922 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 325), and the Public Administrative Regulations of June 19th, 1922 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 422). See also above.

In some districts, the family guardians' organisation forms a section of the "Pro Juventute" society, while in others there are separate family guardians' associations.

These associations do not form part of a general system covering the whole country.

Articles 3 and 4 of the Public Administrative Regulations of June 19th, 1922 (*Legal Gazette*, No. 402), stipulate that private persons, officials responsible for carrying out the laws in regard to children, and probation agents are eligible as family guardians.

As a rule, family guardians are not remunerated. In exceptional cases, the Minister of Justice may allow them a grant not exceeding 10 florins for each case. Their expenses are borne by the State if the child and parents are indigent (see Article 13 of the Regulations quoted above).

The family guardians are not specially trained for their duties. Those who offer themselves for this purpose are chiefly persons doing welfare work or members of philanthropic societies. The children's judge decides as to their competence.

The family guardian is obliged to report at least once a month to the children's judge on the child and his environment. As regards their reports, see Article 373 (*e*), (*k*), (*l*) and (*p*) and Article 374 of the Civil Code.

PERU.

With the exception of private Visiting Boards of a philanthropic character, the auxiliary services are public and their members are public officials or persons exercising liberal professions, the former working in the capacity of regular members and the latter in that of private members. They receive no special salary for these services, except the doctors, who are entitled to be paid. They are not required to receive any special preparation for their duties, and need only comply with the conditions required by the law and by the relevant regulations. Their legal responsibility is the same as that of all public officials, and they are therefore amenable to the ordinary courts.

POLAND.

The probation officers are appointed by the judge of the juvenile court from among persons of both sexes who are especially qualified to undertake child welfare work.

They are not public officials and most of them are unpaid. Some, however, are paid by a special Decree of the Ministry of Justice.

The probation officers are directly responsible to the judge of the juvenile court and are required to carry out his instructions in regard to the protection of minors.

Most of them are chosen from among teachers; the judge of the Warsaw juvenile court organises special courses for delegates in law, social questions and child psychology.

The "Association for the Special Protection of Minors" was founded at Warsaw in 1930 for the special purpose of collaborating closely with the juvenile courts. The judge

of the Warsaw court is *ex officio* President of the Association. Child welfare organisations may also become members. The Association is gradually becoming a central organisation for the care of children, and this will certainly facilitate the working of the courts.

PORTUGAL.

Under the Ministry of Justice is a " General Administration and Inspection of Services for the Jurisdiction and Guardianship of Minors ", and attached thereto is a council which acts as an advisory committee and as a superior court of appeal to deal with decisions of the guardianship offices.

The guardianship offices, refuges (*refugios*) and institutions entrusted with the execution of sentences constitute a special organisation within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice. The other auxiliary services, both public and private, belong to the Department of Public Welfare, under the Ministry of the Interior, or are subject to its supervision.

The staff of probation officers consists of public officials paid by the State and of voluntary agents who give their services free.

The refuges, which correspond to purely preventive jurisdiction and guardianship, are official institutions belonging to the State, which pays for their upkeep but collects a monthly sum from families which can afford to pay, this sum being fixed in the sentence in proportion to the family's means.

The refuges attached to the central guardianship offices (with their police stations, isolation stations for psychological, medical, and educational observation, and temporary centres for children in moral danger) are the main centres which co-ordinate juvenile jurisdiction.

The officials and employees are trained for their work by the Institute of Vocational Guidance at Lisbon and by lectures given by the Administrator, the General Inspector concerned, or the senior staff of the services to which they belong.

SWITZERLAND.

Geneva.

The official Commission for Child Welfare is a cantonal commission whose work covers the whole canton: but it may appoint sub-commissions for special branches, or depute one of its members for these duties (Article 4 of the Regulation of 1912). The Commission is assisted in its work by local committees, which are set up as occasion arises.

The Commission is a legal entity and is composed of nine members, three of whom are appointed by the Grand Conseil (Cantonal Parliament) and four by the Conseil d'Etat. It further includes two representatives of the Cantonal Government. The service is public; the members of the Commission are not necessarily professional. Each year the Commission elects its bureau, composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary, and also of employees who carry out enquiries and supervise children placed under its care. The director and his employees belong to the pensions fund of the officials and employees of the cantonal administration.

The members of the Commission are responsible to the authority which has elected them.

Zurich.

(1) The Cantonal Minors' Office comes under the cantonal organisation of the Education Department. The Chairman is elected by the Cantonal Government and is paid as a public official. The law does not determine what preparation shall be required of the members of the Cantonal Minors' Office before they may be appointed.

The selection of these officials will of course depend on their suitability for the work. The expenses of the service are met by the canton.

(2) The Cantonal Government elects a children's lawyer in each district. This is part of the general system of assistance organised in the canton. This lawyer is a public official and is paid by the State. The law does not require candidates to have any special preparation or training. Children's lawyers are responsible to the Cantonal Minors' Office, to which they must submit an annual report on their work.

(3) The Cantonal Minors' Office must organise in each district of the canton a commission of from seven to fifteen members for child welfare. These members are appointed by the Cantonal Government on the proposal of the head of the Education Department. When carrying out their duties, these commissions keep in touch with the children's lawyers and submit an annual report on their work to the Cantonal Minors' Office. These commissions thus form part of the cantonal system of assistance. They are paid by the districts, the communes concerned and the canton.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

As there are two territories in Czechoslovakia with different legislative systems, the organisation of the auxiliary services may present certain differences in those territories.

The members of the private charitable organisations engaged in child welfare work include private persons who collaborate in this work as volunteers. All the public

authorities of the district which are bound by law to render any sort of social assistance to young persons have their representatives on the administrative committees of the district child welfare groups.

They are not paid for this work.

Expenses such as postage, railway fares, etc., are refunded to the officials of these societies on request.

The representatives of these societies receive no special training. They are prepared for their work by means of courses and lectures; they are also provided with the books necessary for their personal studies. The district child welfare services call meetings of their representatives from time to time, in order to exchange experiences and discuss difficulties and also to receive instructions for future work.

Their business is managed by the secretaries of the child welfare associations, who receive special training at the high school for social welfare work at Prague, where a special course is given in law as applied to youthful delinquents. Moreover, congresses are organised from time to time, which furnish an opportunity of exchanging views and observations.

All the semi-official child welfare associations are under the control of the Civil Service.

As regards responsibility, a distinction should be drawn between those cases entrusted by the court to the society itself and those entrusted direct to one of its members (official or representative). In the former case, the society itself is responsible to the court, while, in the latter case, its member must observe the instructions given direct by the court and is personally responsible to the court for his actions.

In Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia, when an active member of an organisation of this kind is acting in pursuance of an order of the court, he enjoys the same rights and is bound by the same obligations under Article-Law VII, 1913, § 7, as an official representative, and must therefore be regarded as a public official.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Probation officers are public servants. At Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban special full-time appointments have been made. These officers fall under the Department of Prisons. Elsewhere, the probation officers are those designated under No. 20 of the Regulations (see answer to question I).

Hostels are controlled by committees and subsidised to an amount of 50 per cent of all charges.

Medical officers are: (1) voluntary; (2) district surgeons paid by the Department of the Interior. Psychiatrists are: (1) honorary; (2) officers of the Department of the Interior.

YUGOSLAVIA.

The organisation of the auxiliary services is not uniform. They may be official or private. Their members may be Government officials or private persons. In virtue of Article 440, allowances may be paid to persons of inadequate means engaging in patronage work. The members acquire efficiency in their duties by devoting themselves to the education of the young and to the care of abandoned children. Some of the institutions are under the authority of the Ministry of Justice and others under that of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare.

Replies to Question IV.

PART PLAYED BY WOMEN IN THE AUXILIARY SERVICES.

There is apparently no country where women are excluded from the auxiliary services attached to the juvenile courts (the Department of Caldos in *Colombia*, however, states that there are no women holding offices connected with the Manizales court).

The extent to which they co-operate varies from country to country; they are not everywhere allowed to carry out all auxiliary duties, and often their work is confined mainly to cases of children of either sex, or of girls.

On the other hand, in *South Australia*, the supervisory service of the Child Welfare Department is entirely women; in London, all the probation officers attached to the juvenile courts are women. In *Danzig*, nearly all the employees of the auxiliary services are women, men only working as volunteers. In *Hungary*, where women are allowed to collaborate with the juvenile courts on the same footing as men, the officials of the auxiliary services are at the present time mostly women.

The State of Queensland (*Australia*), *Italy* and the Canton of Zurich (*Switzerland*) state that women do not play an important part in the auxiliary services, or that the part they play is not clearly defined.

In view of the many duties performed by women in connection with the auxiliary services, it seems desirable to give a short summary for each country.

GERMANY.

The work of assisting the juvenile courts in Germany is predominantly in the hands of women, acting both as officials of the child welfare offices and as employees and voluntary assistants of the private associations. The masculine element has hitherto been in the minority and deals particularly with the older boy offenders.

AUSTRALIA.

New South Wales.

Women who are members of the Police Service, or the Child Welfare Department, or other organisations render valuable assistance in dealing with juvenile offenders, especially where a female child is the subject of court proceedings and where infants are involved. Any female child being removed from one part of the State to another is always under the care of a trained female member of the Police Department or of the Child Welfare Department. A matron is usually in charge of each established home.

Victoria.

Women may be probation officers.

Queensland.

Women do not play a very important part in connection with the auxiliary services. There is only one lady inspector in this State, and occasionally she might visit some child released on probation by the court.

Western Australia.

Lady inspectors of the Child Welfare Department visit wards of the Department and also act as probation officers for girls. Ladies are also engaged on other work in the Department in connection with the boarding-out of children, infant life protection, etc. The lady inspectors have authority to arrest children, to lay complaints, and conduct cases in the children's court.

South Australia.

All probation officers of the Children's Welfare Department are women. They administer the Act as required.

Tasmania.

Women justices from time to time sit in the children's court to assist consideration of the cases of juveniles brought before it.

BELGIUM.

The part played by women in the juvenile courts is defined in the Ministerial circular of September 24th, 1912, paragraph 19, which reads as follows:

“ Ladies may be appointed especially when they are persons willing to undertake the supervision of minors and capable of doing so; they have special experience of the psychology of children; they are attentive to the minor details of life and are able to console many a hidden sorrow. They shall deal specially with cases of girls. ”

CANADA.

Manitoba.

Women play a most important part in the auxiliary services attached to the juvenile courts, especially relative to the cases of females.

Nova Scotia.

Women play the same part as men. No difference.

Ontario.

The Big Sisters Association is composed wholly of women. The Children's Aid branches and the local Children's Aid Societies have a large number of women in their employ, but almost invariably the chief officers are men. The Big Brothers movement is composed almost entirely of men.

Prince Edward Island

The Act for the Protection of Neglected and Dependent Children states that the children's committees established by the Children's Aid Society shall consist of not less than six persons, at least half of whom shall be women.

Quebec.

Women probation officers look after girls who are brought up before the juvenile court.

Saskatchewan.

Women play a considerable part in the auxiliary services attached to the juvenile courts.

CHILE.

Women play an important part in the auxiliary services as visitors and by forming discharged prisoners' aid societies.

COLOMBIA.

It appears that women now participate in the auxiliary services attached to the juvenile courts of two of the four Departments which have set up such courts: Bucaramanga and Bogotá.

FREE CITY OF DANZIG.

Women do the main work in connection with the auxiliary services attached to the juvenile courts. Nearly all the employees, both of the administrative organisations and of the private organisations, are women, men only collaborating as volunteers.

SPAIN.

Women may act on the same footing as men as delegates and educators in the establishments reserved for girls.

A circular of the Central Commission of April 1929 also recommends that recourse should, if possible, be had to the assistance of a woman member or delegate of the court whenever little girls or young girls have to be questioned on delicate points.

FRANCE.

Women are particularly well qualified to act as social welfare workers. The Social service has liberally availed itself of their assistance, and the results have been excellent.

GREAT BRITAIN.
(England and Wales.)

In London, all the probation officers attached to the juvenile courts are women. Elsewhere, it is the practice to employ women for the most part on probation work connected with the juvenile courts, though generally the older boys are dealt with by men.

When there are policewomen (as in London and in some of the larger towns), their services are utilised in connection with some of the work of the juvenile courts.

HUNGARY.

Officials of the auxiliary services attached to juvenile courts (Visiting Board and Minors' Supervisory Board) may be either men or women. At the present time they are mostly women.

BRITISH INDIA.

Bengal.

There are four women probationary officers whose duties are the same as those of men. (They refuse, however, to visit the girls rescued from brothels and placed in different homes.)

Bombay.

At the present moment, the secretary of the Children's Aid Society is an Englishwoman. Under her an Indian lady controls the girls' section of the remand home. Amongst the voluntary supervisors, only two are women. *Out-door* work of this nature is at present rather dangerous for young Indian women, especially since the majority of supervision cases live in the worst slums.

ITALY.

Women may be, and often are, members of the Executive Boards of the Provincial Federations of the National Maternity and Child Welfare Society (as representatives of the "Italian Catholic Women's Union" and "Italian Women" Society), and of the patronage committees. They have not, however, any well-defined rôle in the organs of the auxiliary services.

In the Milan juvenile court they have displayed remarkable efficiency and have always rendered admirable services. The local health delegate of the Women's *Fasci* (who is an *ex-officio* member of the Provincial Federation), and also other ladies who have distinguished themselves in the sphere of public and private charity, have been allowed to take part in the proceedings of this court. The health delegate, in particular, has supported and assisted the judge's efforts in the most broad-minded and self-denying manner.

MEXICO.

Hitherto, women have taken part in the work of the auxiliary services of the court on the same footing as men.

NEW ZEALAND.

All cases in which young children, girls and young women are involved are dealt with exclusively by women officials.

NETHERLANDS.

Women have the same rights and obligations as men in the auxiliary services. The majority of the Guardianship councils have one or more women members. The secretaries of some of these boards are also women.

As regards the private societies, the position of women is exactly the same as that of men.

There are several women among the officials responsible for carrying out the laws in regard to children. They devote themselves particularly to the girls in their district.

There are also women as well as men among the family guardians.

PERU.

Women play an important part in the auxiliary services attached to the juvenile courts, running homes for physically or morally neglected minors, supervising their education and reclamation in the private schools under their control, or receiving them into their own homes, where they protect and care for them. Moreover, women belong to private societies or councils, and minors' visiting boards, and, in the capacity of inspectresses of these bodies, supervise the condition of the minors in schools, factories and work-shops.

POLAND.

Women play a very large part in the auxiliary services attached to the courts, and the work of women child welfare delegates has had excellent results.

PORTUGAL.

Women co-operate with the auxiliary services as volunteers working with charitable organisations and also as officials (in the judicial, medical and educational services and in connection with professional training, etc.). Their services are specially called upon in institutions reserved for persons of the female sex.

SWITZERLAND.

The part played by women varies according to the circumstances of the Cantons. Eighty-one women are permanently employed at Berne, which has only fifty male officials.

Geneva.

The eligibility of women as members of the Child Welfare Committee is not precluded by the Law of 1912, and is expressly provided for as far as the local committees are concerned, by the Regulation of 1913, Article 13.

Zurich.

Women do not at present play a very important part in connection with juvenile courts, though they are allowed to co-operate with them. They do far more work on the child welfare committees (which often have to be partly composed of women, who work side by side with the doctors, educators and ministers of religion), and in connection with private organisations.

It should be noted that:

- (1) The decree relating to the organisation of the Cantonal Child Welfare Office does not require the appointment of women to the office;
- (2) Minors may be defended in court by a man or a woman (§ 369 of the Law on Criminal Procedure);
- (3) On the other hand, at least one-third of the members of the Child Welfare Committee must be women (§ 4 of the decree of July 10th, 1919).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Generally speaking, women members of voluntary organisations for child welfare work carry out the work of the auxiliary services attached to the juvenile courts in cases where the delinquents are young female persons.

In Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia, section 12 of Decree No. 56000/1913.J.M. of the former Hungarian Minister of Justice, in execution of Article-Law 7 of 1913, allows of the appointment of one woman only to defend young delinquents, apart from their legal representatives and near relations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Female delinquents are dealt with by female probation officers.

YUGOSLAVIA.

Women may undertake patronage work in virtue of Article 440 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; many women, too, are members of the auxiliary institutions, which are often under female management.

Replies to Question V.

DUTIES OF DOCTORS IN CONNECTION WITH JUVENILE COURTS.

PARTICIPATION PROVIDED FOR BY A LAW OR DECREE.

The participation of doctors in connection with juvenile courts is expressly provided for by law or decree in the following countries:

Germany (Law of February 16th, 1923, on Juvenile Courts, Article 31).

Belgium (Law of May 15th, 1912, Article 21).

Canada, Manitoba (Child Welfare Act, 1924, Sections 87, 92, 93).

Chile (Law No. 4447 concerning the protection of minors and the regulations for applying this law).

Danzig (*Free City of*) (Law for the protection of youth, Article 55, paragraph 4).

Spain (Provisional regulations for the execution of the law on juvenile courts, Article 73).

Mexico (Law of March 30th, 1928, on the prevention of juvenile delinquency in the Federal District and Regulations of the Juvenile Court of the Federal District).

Netherlands (Civil Code, Article 373 (*m*), Article 14 of the Regulation for Public Administration of June 19th, 1922 (*Legal Gazette* No. 402), Code of Criminal Investigation, Articles 497, 197 and 198).

Peru (Penal Code, Book 1, Chapter XVIII, Article 137).

Poland (Decree of 1919, creating juvenile courts).

Portugal (Law of May 27th, 1911, and Regulations of May 15th, 1925).

Czechoslovakia—Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia (Art. Law VII of 1913, § 18).

Yugoslavia (Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 441).

All minors brought before juvenile courts in *Chile*, *Mexico* and *Portugal* must be medically examined.

Such examination depends on the decision of the judge, of the president of the court or of the court, according to the law of the following countries: *Belgium*, *Czechoslovakia* (Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia) *Free City of Danzig*, *Netherlands*, *Peru*, *Spain*, and *Yugoslavia*.

In *Germany*, the law does not state in which cases a medical examination must be made. Following upon a conference of experts, the "German Association for Juvenile

Courts and Auxiliary Services " inserted the following sentence in the " Principles and Direction for Auxiliary Services ":

" The auxiliary services attached to the juvenile courts will ask for a neurological examination and, if necessary, the summoning of medical experts at the hearing of the case when the offence is particularly serious (*e.g.*, theft, arson) or indicates special moral peculiarities (*e.g.*, offences against decency), when the minor appears to be intellectually or morally abnormal, when he suffers from hereditary disabilities, or when the parents complain that they experience particular difficulties in his education. "

In many towns—for instance, at Hamburg—, recourse is also had to psychiatrists for the subsequent treatment of the minor.

In *Poland*, the examination is not compulsory for all young offenders, but the judge is *obliged* to request medical advice in cases where he has reason to suppose the existence of physical or psychical abnormality, and, on the doctor's proposal, the child *must* be placed for an observation period in a special institute.

(*Poland* is apparently the only country where the judge is obliged to conform to the physician's opinion.)

In *Canada* (Province of Manitoba), when the auxiliary services are applied to before the court gives judgment, the child's physical and mental conditions must be examined. Moreover, the Child Welfare Act (Section 87) provides that any physician who, in the practice of his profession, has knowledge of any defective child, or of any person who is presumed to be a defective child, shall give notice in writing of the facts of such case to the director of child welfare. Section 93 of this law contains an important provision:

" When any person is brought before a court of competent jurisdiction, the judge may, if he has reason to believe that such person is feeble-minded or mentally defective, order that the said person shall be examined by a psychiatrist and, if the report of such psychiatrist shows the said person to be feeble-minded or mentally defective or of mental age under fourteen years, the judge may order that such person, without regard to his or her actual age, shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the judge of the juvenile court. "

PARTICIPATION NOT PROVIDED FOR BY LAW OR DECREE.

In some countries, the medical examination of minors brought before juvenile courts is not regulated by law or decree. This is the case in *Australia* (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania), *Canada* (the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec), *France*, *Great Britain*, *Hungary*, *India* for the provinces of Bengal and Bombay, *Italy*, *New Zealand*, *Switzerland* (Canton of Zurich) and the *Union of South Africa*.

According to the information received, in the Province of Quebec, *Canada*, in *Hungary* and in *Italy* the judge decides to call in a physician or to have a psychological, mental or physical examination made.

In *Australia*, in all the States of the Commonwealth with the exception of Queensland, the duty of the physician is to supply oral or written evidence on the mental or physical condition of the children. In addition, it appears that a physician is attached to the court in New South Wales only, that, in South Australia, the physician's duty is confined to examining young subnormal boys who have committed certain sexual offences, and that, in Tasmania, reports are only submitted on the subject of abnormal children.

In *Canada* (Nova Scotia), doctors' services are always available; in Ontario, when there is a doctor in association with the juvenile court, his chief work is in the field of mental hygiene and psychiatry. He may call in specialists for consultation.

In *Great Britain*, *New Zealand* and the *Union of South Africa*, there is no medical staff, at present directly attached to the juvenile courts.

In *Great Britain*, however, as the importance of medical examination and observation is becoming recognised more and more, different methods have been adopted. In a few cases, a doctor is attached to the remand home; a medical examination can be conducted there and specialist assistance can be obtained if necessary. In some cases, reliance is placed on the medical staff of the education authority, who are called in when required, and, in other cases again, where medical opinion is required, recourse is had to hospitals, clinics, etc. Some courts in a few of the larger centres are also using the services of psychologists, but the work in this direction is largely experimental.

In *New Zealand*, recourse may be had to the services of school doctors, who are State officials, and to such medical officers as, apart from their private practice, treat patients admitted into local homes.

In the *Union of South Africa*, doctors conduct the physical examination of offenders, and their services are accepted under a wide interpretation of the laws.

In *France*, the Medico-Psychological Service was created in October 1927 and August 1929 by the *Parquet de la Seine* after approval by the Minister of Justice. All minors brought before the Court of the Seine must pass through the Medico-Psychological Service.

In *India* in the Province of Bengal, the duty of the doctor attached to the juvenile court is to examine the age of minors and to give evidence on the same. In the Province of Bombay, the Children's Aid Society has three voluntary medical officers—namely, the police surgeon, who certifies regarding age and mental defect; a lady doctor for the girls; a doctor for venereal diseases.

In *Switzerland* (Canton of Zurich), physicians are only requested to participate in special cases which are not indicated. Their principal work is to give advice during the enquiry as to the physical and mental characteristics of the offender.

In *Czechoslovakia* (Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia), if any symptoms of mental abnormality are observed in a young offender (the court is informed of it by the school authorities or by the Child Welfare Group or its agents—see paragraph II, 1 of the Statutes) the court asks the medical experts, generally psychiatrists, for an opinion on the mental condition of the offender before giving its final decision. The principal object is to ascertain whether the minor is affected by a mental disease which would make him irresponsible. At the same time, the judge decides whether he should inform the guardianship or curatorship court, so that it may take other steps to protect the minor (*e.g.*, by placing him in some institute).

NON-INTERVENTION OF PHYSICIANS.

Certain countries state that doctors have no duties in connection with children's courts. These countries are the State of Queensland (*Australia*) and the Province of Saskatchewan (*Canada*).

No information is given by *Canada* for Prince Edward Island, or by *Switzerland* for the Canton of Geneva, in respect of the participation of doctors in the work of juvenile courts.

STEPS TAKEN IN REGARD TO ABNORMAL CHILDREN.

INTRODUCTION.

The steps in respect of children brought before the courts, who have proved to be abnormal during the investigation, are generally of two kinds: a medical psychological and psychiatric examination, and placing in an institute.

As a rule, it is only decided to place children in institutes after an examination. In some countries, minors may be examined by a doctor or a psychologist or a psychiatric service merely to obtain a report for submission to the court or to advise persons responsible for the minor as to the treatment to be applied.

Many countries do not yet possess educational establishments specially reserved for abnormal minors; in these cases, special sections for minors may be attached to reformatories and re-educational institutions for adults. In other cases, definitely abnormal children are generally sent to homes.

In some other countries, minors who, on investigation, are found to be abnormal, must be reported to the authorities administering the laws relating to mental affections; the authorities then take suitable steps in accordance with those laws.

Two countries stated that they possessed schools or special classes for backward children. As it appears possible that children brought before the juvenile courts in these countries and judged to be backward may be placed in these schools or special classes by a decision of the authority, an indication to that effect is given in the report; but this indication is by no means intended to be complete, and, in many countries which have not mentioned special education for backward children as one of the measures taken in respect of abnormal children, such education has been organised.

THE PLACING OF ABNORMAL CHILDREN IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE INSTITUTES.

Abnormal children are placed in special public or private establishments in the following countries: *Belgium, Canada* (Province of Saskatchewan), *Chile, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Switzerland* (Cantons of Geneva and Zurich), According to the information received it would not appear that all these countries possess establishments reserved for abnormal minors.

In the *Free City of Danzig*, when it appears necessary to place a minor in an educational institute or a home, this measure is ordered by the court and carried out by the *Jugendamt*.

In *Poland*, it is not an absolute rule to place abnormal children in establishments for abnormal children; they may be placed under the supervision of a doctor. In any case, if it is recognised that the child is irresponsible, no punishment is inflicted.

In *Czechoslovakia*, when there is any doubt as to the mental condition of a young offender, he undergoes an examination by medical and psychiatric experts. If the child is abnormal, he is sent to the guardianship or curatorship court in the Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia and to the guardianship authorities in Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Silesia. These organs have power to send children to a public or private establishment for abnormal persons.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR CLASSES IN OFFICIAL SCHOOLS FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN.

Information has been received from *Australia*, in respect of Queensland, and from *Canada*, in respect of Manitoba and Nova Scotia, to the effect that special classes and schools exist in which backward children may be placed.

PLACING OF CHILDREN IN SPECIAL INDEPENDENT SECTIONS OF REFORMATORIES AND RE-EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULTS.

Mexico and *Peru* state that special independent sections are reserved for minors in reformatories or re-educational institutions for adults. In *Mexico*, however, only abnormal children who are amenable to education are placed in such institutes.

HOMES TO WHICH ABNORMAL CHILDREN MAY BE SENT.

Germany has a number of homes for difficult or abnormal children and adolescents.

In *Australia*, Western Australia has two homes for abnormal boys, one founded by the Salvation Army and the other by the Roman Catholic Church, which are maintained by private contributions. The creation of a home for girls is under consideration. The State of Victoria also possesses homes for abnormal children.

Portugal has not given any exact information, but apparently possesses institutions for abnormal children.

In *Mexico*, abnormal children who are not amenable to education may be sent to homes or private institutions.

EXAMINATION BY A PHYSICIAN, A PSYCHOLOGIST, OR A PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE WITH A VIEW TO SUBMITTING A REPORT OR ADVISING TREATMENT.

Germany. — With a view to advising parents and social welfare nurses, “advice centres for difficult or abnormal children and adolescents” have been established, at which specially trained nurses are employed, as well as a doctor. Great progress has been made in the sphere of psychology by the German Association for the Cure of Psychologically Abnormal Children; this Association was created for the care of young criminals, but its activities extend much beyond this special sphere.

Australia. — In South Australia, subnormal offenders are subject to a psychological and medical examination and reports are submitted for the information of the court. In Western Australia, the State psychologist is requested to submit a report on cases of abnormal children.

In *Canada*, abnormal or backward children may undergo a psychiatric and medical examination in the provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec; in the province of Ontario, the doctor examines the child with respect to any abnormality and advises suitable treatment.

In *New Zealand*, abnormal children are admitted for observation into institutions placed under the direction of the Ministry of Education.

TREATMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAWS RELATING TO MENTAL DISORDERS.

In some countries the treatment of abnormal children comes under laws relating to mental disorders. This is the case in *Australia* (Tasmania)¹, *Great Britain*² and the *Union of South Africa*.³

¹ Mental Deficiency Act, 1920, and amendments, 1925.

² The Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930; Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1927.

³ Mental Disorders Act, No. 38, of 1916.

OTHER INFORMATION.

The province of Manitoba in *Canada* has taken various steps for protecting abnormal children—*i.e.*, special supervision, education in special classes, placing in suitable posts, custodial care, making wards of the court and the province.

In the province of Bombay, in *India*, abnormal children are sent to the police surgeon to see if certification is possible. Cases frequently occur where the mental defect is insufficient to warrant certification. As there are no homes for mentally deficient children in India they are sent after having obtained a certificate to adult mental homes, and, if they have not been certified, they are returned to their own ignorant relatives or sent to a certified school to the detriment of normal children.

NO SPECIAL STEPS WITH REGARD TO ABNORMAL CHILDREN.

India (province of Bengal), *Spain* and *Yugoslavia* appear not to have taken any special steps in favour of abnormal children and not to possess institutions for receiving them. The Spanish Government, however, states that the creation of special establishments for abnormal children placed under the supervision of the juvenile courts is under consideration.

Canada (in respect of Prince Edward Island) and *The Netherlands* have not replied to the question regarding the treatment of abnormal children.

Replies to Questions VI and VII.

RESULTS AND SUGGESTED CHANGES.

Not all countries have replied to these two questions, and those which have replied to both or to either have often done so very briefly.

The following countries state that the results obtained by the co-operation of the auxiliary services and of the juvenile courts are satisfactory and assist the work of the court: *Australia* (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia), *Belgium*, *Chile*, *Czechoslovakia*, *Danzig*, *Great Britain*, *Mexico*, *Netherlands*, *Peru*, *Poland*, *Portugal*, *Union of South Africa*, *Yugoslavia*.

Australia (New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia), *Belgium*, *Danzig*, *New Zealand* and the *Union of South Africa* do not desire any changes in principle in the co-operation of the juvenile courts and the auxiliary services.

Canada (in respect of the provinces of Manitoba and Nova Scotia), *Hungary*, *India* (in respect of the provinces of Bengal and Bombay), *Portugal* and *Spain* find the results obtained satisfactory, but would like the organisation of the auxiliary services to be developed and strengthened; *Hungary* adds that it would be desirable for visitors to receive a more adequate training.

In *Italy* the juvenile courts have been established too recently to gauge the results of the work of the auxiliary services attached to them.

France states that the courts have more complete information at their disposal, thanks to the assistance of the auxiliary service, and now take their decisions with greater certainty. They thus succeed in individualising the methods of corrective education.

Finally, some countries state in detail what changes they would like to see introduced in the organisation and working of the auxiliary services.

These are as follow:

GERMANY.

No modifications in the principles governing the co-operation between the juvenile courts and the auxiliary services seem called for, but a stronger and more developed internal structure is required. The most important question is that of the selection of the right persons and their training, both preparatory and advanced. This applies to all

persons having anything to do with the juvenile courts, whether it be the judge himself, the prosecutor, or the various organs of the auxiliary services.

Further, it is desirable that the auxiliary services should be entrusted with two tasks which are only indirectly connected with the actual proceedings of the juvenile courts. The first of these tasks is the supervision of young criminals over 18. The law on child welfare applies to all minors and thus even to offenders over 18 years of age; it is therefore inadmissible that the child welfare offices should not extend their activities to this group. In many localities, the auxiliary services are responsible for these young people in exactly the same way as if they were juveniles—*i.e.*, they make reports for the main proceedings, arrange for educational measures and particularly exercise supervision during the period of probation. The necessity for this extension of the auxiliary services' work has been increasingly recognised of recent years. The Ministries of Justice of a number of the States have instructed the courts and public prosecutors to notify the child welfare offices of such cases. This procedure should become universal. But it must also be laid down that these cases should be referred to the juvenile courts and, above all, that the legal provisions applicable to such minors should approximate to those of the law on juvenile courts.

The forthcoming reform of German penal law will in all probability realise this aspiration, since it is proposed that, with certain restrictions, persons belonging to this age-group should be dealt with according to the procedure for juvenile cases, and, as a logical consequence, the auxiliary services will take over all the welfare work required in this connection.

The second task referred to above is that of the care of juvenile witnesses, and especially of children and adolescents who have been the victims of indecent assault. As experience has repeatedly shown, they need particular attention, not only on account of the outrage they have suffered, but because in many cases their family circumstances are very unfavourable and they are therefore in a position of great danger.

In many cases, it has been arranged that, where no women police are available, members of the child welfare office should be present at these examinations, or even that the examinations should be entirely entrusted to them. They also make a report on the child or adolescent and express an opinion on his credibility. They are notified of the date of the final hearing. In many localities, the auxiliary services are assigned a special room in the court building, where the children may wait under supervision until called upon to give evidence. The representative of the auxiliary service attends the final hearing. She may remain with the child whenever necessary, and obtains an impression of him which may be of great value in future dealings with him.

AUSTRALIA.

Victoria.

There should be paid probation officers (full time) working under the officer-in-charge, in addition to voluntary help.

Queensland.

The appointment by the State Children Department of a probation officer to take charge of the probation work specially, and also the appointment of other volunteer officers in different parts of the State.

FRANCE.

The creation of a corps of men and women social welfare workers under the public authorities would be desirable.

GREAT BRITAIN. **(England and Wales.)**

The whole question of the treatment of young offenders and neglected children was examined by a Committee, which reported in 1927 ¹:

The Committee made a series of recommendations with a view to extending and developing the juvenile courts, and especially giving greater weight and prominence to the work of the auxiliary services.

The need for approved methods of examination and observation is recognised and proposals were made for the provision of central remand homes and observation centres.

It was proposed that probation should be, as far as possible, restricted to supervision in the open and not be associated with institutional treatment; that more hostels should be provided for probation cases.

A system of guardianship by the local education authority is recommended to meet the case of children who require to be moved from the control of their parents, but do not need institutional training.

SWITZERLAND. **(Canton of Geneva.)**

The State Council of the Canton of Geneva is at present considering the creation of the post of official guardian, who will be a valuable auxiliary for the juvenile criminal court.

¹ Report of the Departmental Committee on the Treatment of Young Offenders (England and Wales, Cmd. 2831). A similar Committee made enquiry in Scotland and published a report in the following year under the title: "Protection and Training".

Replies to the Supplementary Question.

INDICATION OF ONE OR MORE JUVENILE COURTS IN WHICH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE AUXILIARY SERVICES IS CONSIDERED OF PARTICULAR VALUE.

Canada (in respect of the Provinces of Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Quebec), *The Netherlands* and *Switzerland* have not replied to this question.

Some countries where juvenile courts are not yet generally organised were unable to draw a comparison. Such countries are *India*, *Italy* and *Mexico*.

Belgium, *Canada* (in respect of the Province of Manitoba) and *New Zealand* have stated that the results obtained from the assistance of the auxiliary services are the same in all the juvenile courts of the country (or province).

The following countries have given detailed information:

Germany. — The auxiliary services have naturally developed most in the large towns. Accordingly one must refer, in the first place, to the auxiliary services of these towns, which are generally well organised.

Particulars may be obtained from the " Association of Juvenile Courts and Auxiliary Services " (*Vereinigung für Jugendgerichte und Jugendgerichtshilfen*), Hardenbergstrasse, 19, Berlin-Charlottenburg and the " German Child Welfare Registry " (*Deutsches Archiv für Jugendwohlfahrt*), Moltkestrasse, 7, Berlin, N.W.40.

Australia. — New South Wales. — The Sydney juvenile court.

Queensland. — The courts at Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville, as at those centres the State Children Department has a branch, of which Brisbane is the headquarters.

Western Australia. — The Perth children's court. This court is held in buildings attached to the offices of the Child Welfare Department and there is useful co-operation between the two.

Canada. — Nova Scotia. — The juvenile court of the town of Halifax (county of Pictou).

Saskatchewan. — The juvenile court of Regina.

Chile. — Santiago juvenile court.

Danzig. — The four children's courts attached to the sheriff's courts of Danzig, Zoppot, Tiegenhof and Neuteich and the main children's courts attached to the Danzig sheriff's court.

Spain. — The juvenile courts may be mentioned in the order of their creation—*i.e.*, Bilbao, Barcelona, Saragossa, Valencia and Madrid.

France. — The juvenile court of the Seine.

Great Britain (England and Wales). — The most interesting examples of juvenile court work will be found in those towns, such as London, Birmingham and Liverpool, where the number of children coming before the court had led to considerable attention being devoted to the problem. Both Liverpool and Birmingham have provided special premises for the purpose. The premises at Birmingham, which were provided by a voluntary gift, are the most suitable and attractive.

The work of the auxiliary services is specially interesting in London, owing to the fact that there is a staff of probation officers specially selected and devoting all their time to the work.

Hungary. — The juvenile court of Budapest.

Peru. — The best results are obtained in the capital of the Republic and in the most important departments, which possess a better trained staff and material more favourable to their development.

Poland. — The juvenile courts of Warsaw and Lodz.

Portugal. — The central tutelage chambers of Lisbon, Porto and Coïmbre.

Czechoslovakia. — The results obtained from the co-operation of voluntary associations in the work of the juvenile courts are, in general, fairly satisfactory, especially in those where the president of the district child welfare group is at the same time the president of the district court. In this respect the best results may perhaps be noted in the welfare bureau for young offenders established at the correctional court of Prague II.

Union of South Africa. — The Johannesburg juvenile court.

Yugoslavia. — The courts of Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Novi Sad, Ljubljana and Split.

APPENDIX I.

REPLY FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA (CANADA).

REPLY TO QUESTION I.

There are no auxiliary services in connection with our juvenile courts.

Note. — All auxiliary services as such are under the Neglected and Dependent Children's Branch of the Attorney-General's Department. These services operate first, and if, in the course of their duties, they feel that they need the assistance of a court to give effect to any of their wishes in handling cases, they go to the courts for the enforcement of these wishes. It will be seen, therefore, that the auxiliary services referred to are not attached to the courts, but are established under the Government. This is a far better method than having these services attached to the courts, which are local and operate in a district only. In this manner, the essential services are applied to the whole province.

Throughout the province men and women of understanding in children's work are selected to act as juvenile court commissioners (court judges in some of the other provinces). When case workers find that they need to enforce, legally, their wishes in handling a case, they appeal to these commissioners, who, when the case is explained to them, generally agree to follow the suggestion of the case worker.

REPLY TO QUESTION II.

The duties of these auxiliary services are to do thorough case work, leading up to the social adjustment of all difficulties where children are involved. They supply medical, dental and surgical attention, if such is required—taking children under the care of the Superintendent of the Department as wards of the Government, if such action is necessary. As wards of the Superintendent, these children receive the same care that any child would receive in a well-organised ordinary home. These services are not laid down in standing orders.

These services all operate before the court is asked to consider the case and give a decision.

The duties of these auxiliary services are to do all those things required in a careful and thorough case study; the study of a child's environment, parentage, associations, school relations to the teacher, position in his group (whether leader or follower), and so on.

With regard to character and the physical and mental state of the child, there are, in various parts of the province, clinics and specialists who give us professional advice in regard to the physical and mental care of the child. The steps taken in the interests of the child and its education are taken by the Neglected and Dependent Children's Branch, so that this Branch really does the work in this province that is entrusted to local courts in some other places. It will be seen that the auxiliary services are primary, and that the giving of legal effect to the wishes of a case worker is a very secondary matter. It may also be noted that in most cases the decision of the commissioner (or judge) is dependent on the information and advice received from the case worker. The educational authorities, being also a branch of the Government, are very ready to co-operate with us for the benefit of the child's career and progress in school.

If the case worker feels that probation or institutional care is the solution of the problem he or she suggests the same to the commissioner (or judge), and if it is so agreed (as generally happens), and the court orders accordingly, the case worker carries on in the handling of the case, placing the child under supervision or on probation, or taking the child to an institution and keeping in touch with the child in that institution. The auxiliary services, or any one doing social case work, may apply at any time to the commissioner (or judge), asking him or her to vary a former decision in the interests of the child. In all cases, these commissioners are very anxious to co-operate in the best interests of the child.

REPLY TO QUESTION III.

These auxiliary services are organised as a branch of the Attorney-General's Department called "The Neglected and Dependent Children's Branch". They are part of a general system covering the whole province. Let it here be noted that any references made in this respect are to his province only, and not to the country of which we form a part. These services are public. Those supplying the service are public officials. They are paid.

Their training consists of preparatory education, experience, conferences, occasional lectures and reading matter bearing on the subject supplied to them. They are all responsible to the Superintendent, and he, in turn, to the Attorney-General. The expenses of these services are met out of the general funds of the Provincial Government.

REPLY TO QUESTION IV.

As it has already been intimated, our services are not attached to courts, but women play an important part in these auxiliary services. There are in the province, paid by the Government and the cities, twenty employees furnishing auxiliary services. Of these,

eight are women and twelve are men. I may here add that, in the case of cities of over five thousand population, each such city is required to provide a sufficient number of officers to furnish these auxiliary services. They are also required to pay the salaries of these officials. Their work, however, is under the general direction of the Provincial Superintendent.

REPLY TO QUESTION V.

As already intimated, the doctors are not employed in connection with courts, but any "case worker" into whose hands a child comes for study or care presents the child to the doctor in order that its physical condition may be known. There are provincial clinics for this purpose in some places. In other places, the services of any ordinary practitioner are elicited and paid for by this branch of the Provincial Government. There are also clinics in connection with the University, where medical ordinary practitioners are elicited and paid for by this branch of the Provincial Government. There are also clinics in connection with the University, where medical and social diagnosis is furnished free. Specialists are employed in all cases demanding treatment. There are specialists in all its branches, in infant feeding and in child care.

With regard to the abnormal child, there are two hospitals for the care of crippled or deformed children, and we have a school for the training of the mentally defective.

REPLY TO QUESTION VI.

It would be impossible to give a detailed answer to this question. One may, in general, say that the results of our services in some cases are very satisfactory and commendable. Children are taken out of very unsavoury conditions, and when they leave our hands are respectable, self-supporting children in very creditable positions: clerks, stenographers, school-teachers and employees of various kinds. There are, however, we must acknowledge, cases in which our efforts are not so successful.

REPLY TO QUESTION VII.

There are at present no suggestions to be made regarding assistance to juvenile courts. The auxiliary service is the main thing, and the duty of the court is simply to give force to the decisions that the case workers have arrived at. And, furthermore, the method of having the services cover the province and having them establish courts for their own convenience is a more thorough and efficient method of doing the work.

REPLY TO SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION.

It will be quite apparent from the organisation of the work in our province that it is impossible to give an answer to this question.

APPENDIX II.

CENTRAL OBSERVATION STATION AT MOLL-HUTTES (BELGIUM).

LAW OF MAY 15TH, 1912.

Reference should first be made to Articles 21 and 29 of the Belgian Law of May 15th, 1912, on child welfare, due to Count Carton de Wiart, then Minister of Justice, who in October 1913 drew up the programme of our work of graduation and re-education by stages.

“ *Article 21.* — If the children’s judge is in doubt as to the physical or mental condition of the child, he may place him under observation and make him undergo a medical examination by one or more specialists.

“ If it is ascertained by medical examination that the minor is in a state of physical or mental inferiority, making him incapable of controlling his actions, the children’s judge shall order him to be detained at the Government’s pleasure and sent to an asylum or special establishment suitable for his condition.

“ *Article 29.* — Minors detained at the Government’s pleasure without any special indication on the part of the judge may be conditionally left to the persons responsible for their care or may be placed under observation in a special establishment, or placed in a Government welfare school, sent to any other establishment suited to their condition or placed in the charge of a person or charitable or educational society or institution, public or private.

“ The Minister of Justice shall cause children so placed to be kept under inspection.”

The central observation establishment at Moll-Huttès is the central institution of the Child Welfare Office of the Ministry of Justice.

PRINCIPLES.

This is not a penal institution but an institute for the protection of juvenile offenders. Accordingly: (a) In order to protect juvenile offenders against excessive penalties unjustly applied, these children must be observed individually; (b) In order to protect them against one another they must be graded according to their condition at the time and their amenability to reform.

To protect the weak against the strong, those who are deficient against those who are not, the best against the worst and the unfortunate against the guilty, juvenile offenders must be graded and differential treatment applied.

This graduation must be based on the predominant needs and most urgent requirements of all these children.

PROLONGED OBSERVATION.

Children, and especially child offenders, must be regarded as the product of social factors.

A rapid examination only enables the most obvious facts to be ascertained; and the so-called "medico-pedagogic" clinics are unable to observe either slight mental anomalies (which are the most difficult to appraise and to deal with) or affective irregularities, which lie at the root of the majority of our psychiatric cases. The mere determination of the mental age by means of psychometrical "scales" is unreliable and, in any case, provides no solution for the only important problem, the treatment and the eventual rehabilitation of the child.

Prolonged observation is necessary for non-evident mental cases and for all affective cases.

The second International Child Welfare Congress¹ unanimously adopted the following rule, which had already been applied at this observation station for years before being proposed to a congress:

"In all cases, and particularly in order to detect affective irregularities with certainty, each subject systematically classified as 'amenable' should, as soon as he enters the institution, be placed under prolonged initial observation in a special environment closely approaching normal life; in this environment everything stimulates to activity, the whole regime constitutes a permanent test of affectivity and of morality, and observation is always and everywhere carried on under the direction of a person specially responsible for the child.

"For children who are suffering from moral irregularities graduated regimes should be provided corresponding to the different stages of amendment, from social perversity and simple perversity to definite amenability, partial affective improvement and complete amendment.

"Pending the creation of the new institutions necessitated by this graduated regime, the existing establishments should be specialised to a greater extent and sections should be introduced based firstly on biological age (puberty) and secondly on the treatment to be applied to the different categories of juvenile offenders according to their predominant needs and their degree of improvement."

Experience suggests the following classification after initial observation of the children entrusted to us by the judges.

¹ Brussels, July 18th to 21st, 1921.

THE NECESSARY CLASSIFICATION.

Medically irregular (average 4.05 per cent on January 1st, 1930):

- (1) Having serious physical deficiencies (1.29 per cent);
- (2) Suffering from curable diseases (2.27 per cent);
- (3) Suffering from incurable diseases (0.49 per cent).

Psychically irregular (30.57 per cent):

- (1) Recognised as backward (1.54 per cent);
- (2) Abnormals capable of education (26.34 per cent);
- (3) Abnormals who may be placed in a family (2.6 per cent).

Morally irregular (56.51 per cent):

- (1) Amended (children to whom the regime of semi-liberty or liberty on probation may be applied) (2.01 per cent);
- (2) Improved (first specific signs of amendment) (3.11 per cent);
- (3) Definitely amenable (first signs of amenability) (17.49 per cent);
- (4) Ordinary amenable (cases still doubtful but without indiscipline) (28.12 per cent);
- (5) Perverts and perverted (personal and social indiscipline) (5.25 per cent);
- (6) Social perverts (preaching of evil, boasting) (0.43 per cent).

"Pure" social irregulars without any real fault imputed to them (8.87 per cent):

- (1) "Without family" (in law or in fact) (8.77 per cent);
- (2) "Untrained for work" (0.10 per cent).

FIRST INDIVIDUAL OBSERVATION.

The central observation establishment is a public State institution (Royal Order of March 31st, 1921).

Minors of the male sex who are eventually to be sent to the State institutions for juvenile offenders first of all pass through this establishment.

Here they are observed—*i.e.*, examined at length in all their vital reactions—the significance of which is systematically verified in the psycho-pedagogical laboratory.

The external aspect is not that of a prison, and the entrance is calculated to give a home-like impression to the children.

On the threshold of the institute the child experiences perhaps the most moving moment of its life.

But he is then ushered into a bright and attractive little visiting room. Here the first interview takes place, not with a severe-looking guardian, but with a man who has children of his own living near by and who understands how much the first words, the first gestures and the first looks count. On the basis of what the first moment's emotion reveals of the child's character, he writes down a few general notes aimed at guiding and facilitating subsequent observation.

* * *

After the compulsory ablutions of the first day and after the articles of clothing which have to be discarded or are unsuitable have been replaced, the child is given a cubicle in the reception pavilion. A few hours' rest are appreciated after the storms of the previous day.

On the table he will find books and pencils. If he wants to do so, the child writes or reads. He is given no order at all, for it is necessary to know him as he is and not as he should be.

The assistants take duty in turn to see that a child who can find nothing to do is not left alone with his dreams and his sorrows. New children are kept away from the groups of other pupils, who cannot be asked to initiate them at the outset into customs of the institution, and, accordingly, the assistants instruct them in the rules of the place, have talks with them, listen to their confidences and make friends with them.

Meanwhile their dossiers are examined and their antecedents appraised. Moral references are obtained with a view to the organisation of future companionships.

It is during the reception stage that the majority of certified medical deficients, the serious mental deficients and the serious moral deficients who constitute a social danger are traced. In all cases, it is a knowledge of the child *per se* that is aimed at during this period (which does not last more than three days), a knowledge of the child withdrawn from the influence of his habitual environment.

A brief examination in the psycho-pedagogical laboratory completes the initial work of the doctor and of the chief of the reception pavilion, and provides indications for subsequent observation.

The doctor thoroughly examines the child and notes possible contagions and urgent needs. He vaccinates him, decides what treatment should be given, and fills in a card which is completed by the chief of the reception pavilion as regards the points with which he is concerned. This card follows the child throughout his stay at the central station. The child then attends the first classes, during which the first social tests are applied to him.

SOCIAL OBSERVATION IN THE PAVILION.

The central observation establishment is divided into two sections; in the right wing, the Flemish section and, in the left wing, the Walloon section; in the centre are the technical and general services.

Each section is divided into three pavilions, for youths, adolescents and children respectively.

Each pavilion has at its head a teacher who is solely responsible for the management of his pupils, apart from the rules which it is absolutely essential to apply in common. The chief of the pavilion allocates the work at his discretion between the two teachers who assist him. He is responsible for the premises, material and discipline. He is, as it were, the guardian of the child.

The chiefs of pavilions, the teachers, the doctor and the director himself constantly watch the children as they reveal their true selves in their almost spontaneous social behaviour.

* * *

Although our pavilions are independent, the children meet from time to time in the hall, where they give small entertainments, for which they draw solely upon their own resources. These are staged by the children themselves, who take it in turn to be producer. The censorship committee meets every Sunday morning from September to May.

Our "old boys" come back to these entertainments, and especially our "soldiers", who often walk the thirteen kilometres from Beverloo Camp. The children's families also come, and all this serves to widen our children's horizon.

The same cook serves to all the same bill of fare, which is put up in the morning with the other notices on the notice-board of the pavilion. If our lads are not provided with matter for conversation and for their critical sense the chances are that their conversation will take less desirable channels.

There is also a shop where the children come and make their little purchases under the amused eyes of the visitors. Counters worth a penny or a halfpenny are given to the children each week as a reward for good conduct and for their work, and allow them to buy at outside prices the modest luxuries which bring them into closer touch with the real life of children. The free choice they make provides us with significant indications as to their dispositions: they buy cheap sweets or toys, smoking and toilet requisites, note-cases in which to put letters from their families, picture postcards to send home, etc.

They also meet on our sports ground, which is quite close to the institute. Here they spend hours of complete forgetfulness, playing enthusiastic games of "pelote", skittles, racing, jumping, see-saw and football, especially on days when there is a match with a neighbouring team.

During the observation period, which lasts on an average two months, the chief of the pavilion, with the help of his assistants, is discreetly carrying on his investigations at all times and places. He notes down all the "facts" on the psycho-pedagogical card.

* * *

The Medical Section then systematically carries out a somatic examination by means of gymnastic test exercises. The rhythmic faculties of the children are studied, and also their mimographical responses. The medical service thus gains information as to the segmentary motor defects, while the pedagogic service obtains data for a better appreciation of the mentality expressed by the mimicry.

* * *

Meanwhile, in the various pavilions, all the children's spheres of activities are kept under observation: manual work, domestic work in the pavilions, practical vocational guidance, free work and recreationary occupation.

* * *

The time then comes for a systematic verifying examination in the psycho-pedagogical laboratory.

The director, the doctor, the chiefs of the pavilions and the probationers, too, compare notes, discuss judgments and verify each other's assertions. Experiments which utilise all the psycho-sensorial routes of access reveal the inner life of the child.

The laboratory is under the control of the director himself.

The results of the standardised tests confirm, supplement or invalidate the results of the observations in the pavilions.

Our laboratory comprises:

- (1) The bio-psychological department;
- (2) The psycho-sensorial department;
- (3) The psychological department;
- (4) The orthophonic department;
- (5) The vocational guidance department.

We do not measure the standardised reactions until after lengthy study of the child's spontaneous manifestations.

Any instrument that we do not possess we make, and we spend years in standardising its use.

Our tests provide initial indications for observation, means of verifying such observation, material for the written report and material for education and re-education.

We are not obsessed by figures. It is not by the "micron" that men are differentiated; but it is by the "micron" that children progress; and the most accurate

mensuration is used to determine the educability of the child. The other important point is to observe the children in their spontaneous or stimulated activities.

* * *

Once the work of individual psychology is completed the pedagogic task remains to be accomplished. We have then to determine the treatment which is the final aim of the whole work.

The discussions take place in secret; and I have never met a single case where the child knew to what category the treatment to be applied to him belonged.

Proposals are thereupon drawn up by general agreement for submission to the judge: return home, placing in a family, semi-liberty, sending to a technical institution or an establishment for the seriously abnormal, to our special establishment with a farming school and family colony, to the State institution or, in extreme cases, to the school for difficult children at Moll.

OUR TRAINING SCHOOL.

Apart from theoretical courses, an active part is taken in all this work by Belgian and foreign probationers of either sex who come to learn the only lessons which can qualify them for their mission in the schools for juvenile offenders—those which they learn (through spending several months here, after learning how to observe) regarding the miseries, the defects, the irresponsibility which they see at our institution. It is only at our institution that all these cases are to be found, and they find in them a daily incentive to pity, charity, justice and work.

This has led to the creation of the supplementary training school, the programme of which has gradually been worked out at our daily pedagogic conferences and at our monthly general meetings.

THE OBSERVATION REPORT.

The observation report is a confidential document.

The observation card filled up in the course of the observation and of the laboratory consultations is drafted as a continuous text in the observation report. This relates the characteristic facts and establishes their connection with what we call the child's "line", which differentiates the case from every other. This report is sent in duplicate to the Child Welfare Office, which transmits one copy to the competent judge. It only relates the facts in so far as they can assist the diagnosis and the practical prognosis of the case.

The report lays down the methods appropriate to the case and the personal modes of application which have proved successful at the central station. It is eventually sent to the establishment which subsequently receives the child. The teacher who takes over the guidance of the child has to collect the notes drawn up in the course of the continued observation of his charge.

Once an adult has been measured and analysed he need not be examined again for years; but a child is, by definition, a being in evolution.

The person who educates the child cannot be satisfied with an initial anthropometric and psychometric card. He follows the child and notes his evolution, modifying the initial treatment accordingly. All this must be entered under "subsequent notes" in each individual dossier.

THE GROUP OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS AT MOLL.

This group comprises nearly 400 children distributed among the following establishments, the first four of which are under my direction:

(1) *The central establishment of medico-pedagogical observation* at Moll-Huttes, which diagnoses responsibility and educability. This establishment acts as a distributing station and assigns the minors coming under its observation to the different establishments.

(2) *The special establishment for psychically abnormal children* opened in 1921.

(3) *Family colony for psychically abnormal children* to be rehabilitated only after their re-education in a family environment under the supervision of those who have observed them.

(4) *Colony of industrial semi-liberty* (outside work in the daytime and return to the home each evening).

(5) The former "welfare school", now the *State Education Establishment*, reserved for youths of a difficult character who are likely to create disturbances in any other establishment but in whom the observation station has detected no serious mental defect.

(Signed) Maurice ROUVROY,

Director of the Central Observation Station and of the Institutions for Abnormals at Moll-Huttes, Professor of Pedagogic Psychiatry at the Higher Pedagogic Institutes of Brussels.

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